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## A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL WHITBREAD, ESQ. MEMBER FOR BEDFORD.

THE English nation has long been noted for credulity, and notwithstanding the impositions which have been repeatedly detected, a cry is easily raised, and before the treachery is discovered, its authors carry on their purposes with impunity. In no period of our history have these practices been pursued with greater ardour and with greater success, than under the long administration of the present premier. The burdens, which were annually imposed upon the subject, however they might impoverish one class of the people, tended to attach more strongly another to his measures, and so many were gainers by the most wasteful expenditure that ever was known in any country, that it was easy to give currency to any report for the day, and to preach up a confidence, which cannot be placed but with fraudulent intentions in any human being. The pen of a future historian will record these facts to the astonishment of posterity. It will scarcely gain credit that under a constitution like ours, such flagrant abuses could prevail; and the next generation, instructed in the tricks played upon the credulity of their fathers, will be upon their guard against similar deceptions. There are circumstances also to mitigate in some degree, the censures on our conduct, which must at times escape the lips of our children.

At the close of the American war the nation grew indignant at the measures which had been pursued, and the inevitable consequence in the loss of our colonies. Its eyes were opened to the abuses which prevailed in every department of government, and it was eager for a reform. A youthful champion appeared, in whom seemed to be revived the eloquence and spirit of his revered father. In the measures, for which the country loudly called, he took the lead, was raised in consequence to the highest post, and dizzy at the height which he had thus attained, he forgot or betrayed those to whom he owed his elevation. From a supporter of the people he became an obsequious tool of the oligarchy which predominated in this country: he entered into all its measures, and opposition was gradually reduced to such a state of insignificance, that a farther depression was deprecated by the ruling party.

The peace which followed the unsuccessful attempt to reduce the colonies to an obedience to a parliament, in which they were not represented, was accompanied with the return of commerce, and to the youthful minister were ascribed benefits in which he had no concern, and which no minister, however depraved he might have been, could have prevented. The premier had cried out loudly for reform: to satisfy the nation something must be done, and leaving the great objects of universal desire, he seized upon the finances as a fine subject for his declamation, and a point in which he was under no apprehension of detection. Millions were to be saved by the nation: its debt was to be paid off: plenty was to crown the cottage of the peasant, and all these gifts in embryo were ascribed to the heavenly minister. In vain did cooler heads express their fears of the consequences of so much confidence: too many were interested in it, and party motives were ascribed to every one, who did not fall in with the prevailing delusion.

The explosion expected by every one acquainted with the continent, took place in France. It was a subject to exercise the talents of a real statesman, but what was to be expected from a boy taken from college to be placed in Lincoln's Inn; and who, after a few terms spent in that pistrinum of genius, unexpectedly found in his hands the reins of government. To him the history of France was unknown: diplomacy he had not studied: to manage the House of Commons was the extent of his politics, and thrown into such connections, with every one to prey upon his ignorance, he could not possibly acquire an extensive knowledge of mankind. The French revolution was too vast a field for his contracted optics; and embarking in it without knowledge

of the state of parties in France, or the strength and ability of continental allies, he became the dupe of every power on the continent, and of every intriguant which the republic vomited from its shores.

The war with France displayed the extent of the premier's capacity, which was seen in his negotiations with Jews, and contractors, loan-jobbers and bank-directors. The resemblance of money was coined in profusion, the finances were prosperous, and this was mistaken for the prosperity of the nation, as if the diminishing of the property of each individual could add to the prosperity of the whole. It is not to be wondered at that this species of prosperity should be a favorite theme with the tools of administration, for they were enriched by the immense sums which circulated through their hands. Among those who had joined, apparently with the greatest eagerness, in Mr. Pitt's financial plans of reform, was Mr. Dundas, his most intimate friend and colleague, now Lord Viscount Melville. No one was thought more conversant in the managing of a House of Commons: India was under his direction; and from the influence, arising from such a situation, he became as it were, and was even stiled, the lord of Scotland. Offices were heaped upon him without end; and, had it not been his interest to be the second in administration, he might have vied in power and consequence with his principal. So firm seemed they both in their seats, that nothing could shake them; the people might be astonished at the increase of their burdens, and in every district see fortunes raised upon their expenditure: yet all inquiry was nugatory, and the two heads of administration might flatter themselves and not without reason, that no one would be hardy enough to attempt, or if he were, have power to explore the labyrinth of their financial arrangements.

Time, however, produced what the most sanguine wishes could not have expected. A change of administration took place, and the new one was treated by the two colleagues, now in opposition, with the utmost contempt, as a mass of ignorance and imbecility. Fortunately for the country, in this supposed mass of ignorance and imbecility was a noble admiral, one of the greatest honours of the English flag, who, having valiantly fought the enemies of his country abroad, had the resolution and courage to enter upon a much severer contest, and to attack the domestic enemy, a much more dangerous enemy to the happiness of a country. In the course of an active life, from the time of entering the service till he became first lord of the admiralty, Lord St. Vincent had witnessed the abuses that had prevailed in the naval department: and now, like another Hercules, he stept forward determined to cleanse the Augean stable. The resistance made was natural: every one engaged in peculation, every one interested in lucrative jobs, every one who wished to turn his place into a sinecure, all who had enriched themselves, or were in the way to enrich themselves by the plunder of the public, were his enemies. The papers teemed with abuse on the gallant admiral, who still sailed a direct course, and a universal panic seized the agents of corruption. Through his means an act of parliament was passed for a committee of naval inquiry, and the commissioners under this act diligently employed themselves in pursuing the investigation into the various abuses and their sources in different branches of the naval department. In the course of this inquiry, they were led from less to more flagrant abuses, and at last it arose to those who had held the highest offices in the state, and the conduct of the two colleagues Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville was involved in suspicion. Matters pressed, and a change of administration became necessary. Mr. Pitt urged it in the House of Commons, and Lord Melville travelled in haste, with his proxies, from Scotland. The easy Addington was thrown with contempt from his seat, and Lord Melville, obtaining the object of his wishes, hoped, at the head of the admiralty, to put a stop to those inquiries which had created in his mind so much uneasiness.

But unhappily for him, and happily for the country, the blow was struck, and it could not be recalled. The commissioners did their duty with firmness and integrity. The rank of the delinquent did not screen him, and both he and his agent sheltered themselves under the provisions of the act, to avoid the necessary consequences of a plain and explicit avowal of their conduct. The tenth report of the commission, which will ever be renowned in English history, was brought into the House of Commons, was ordered to be printed,

and the country which had heard only indirect allusions to the guilt of the delinquent, was astonished at the clearness of the statement and the manner in which it had been detected. To obtain justice for the country was, however, a most arduous task. The delinquent was first lord of the admiralty, his colleague first lord of the treasury. The attack on one was an attack on both, and it required firmness, resolution, courage, independence and integrity to enter into a conflict in which nothing would be spared by the defendants to preserve themselves from destruction, and by the weight of numbers and the influence of authority to overwhelm their adversary.

At this critical moment the country was not without a supporter of its rights, and in the House of Commons was an individual, formed as it were by nature, for the arduous task to be accomplished. The notice given by Mr. Whitbread, that he should move the House to take into consideration the conduct of Lord Melville, as exhibited in the tenth report of the naval commissioners, was hailed by every independent man as an auspicious omen, and received by the country with universal applause. The name of Whitbread is well known in the annals of benevolence; and, if the poet is right, that when a person stands forward on a great public question,

Quo patre sit natus,
Omnes mortales curare et quærere cogit.

his pretensions from birth, parentage, and education are called for, no one can produce them with greater propriety to a well-formed mind than the member for Bedford.

The pride or the contempt of ancestry is equally worthy of ridicule. In England we appreciate descent with tolerable justice, and no one hesitates to set a St. Vincent or a Nelson, who first ennobled their families, above the peer who has no merit in himself and claims our attention only for similar actions, performed by a remote ancestor. If esteem is to follow parentage, assuredly the nearer one is in the line of descent to him who is most worthy of esteem in that line, the greater must be the value which we should fix to the descent of an individual, and the praise of a father adds to and receives lustre from the praise of a son. This sentiment is deeply impressed on all who have had that real advantage of birth, to derive their origin from a man of a noble and elevated mind, a mind independent of its station in life; and which, whether abounding in wealth or oppressed by poverty can, both by example and precept, form to virtuous energy a rising character. A son who has received from his father the gift of an excellent education, will, though it was unaccompanied by those of fortune, on which the world sets the most value, ever bless his memory; and if on looking round a spacious domain he can add, these were the acquisitions of a parent ever attentive to my welfare, and never forgetful of that of others, whose honourable industry, virtue, and talents were crowned with success, and whose prosperity did not narrow his heart, but enlarged only his power and his wish to indulge in benevolent actions, such a son will not want for musty rolls of parchment to confer honour on his name, but delights in looking up to his father, as an ever-pleasing incitement to proceed in the paths of virtue, integrity, and patriotism. The family of Mr. Whitbread's father was little superior to that which gave in the last century a chancellor to England, and an earldom to the Hardwicke family, and in so doing mixed the blood of the shopkeepers of Dover with that of the chief families of the united kingdom. His father lived at the Barns at Cardington in Bedfordshire, and the son, after the usual education for business, was sent to London, and qualified himself in the situation of an apprentice, for his future extensive concerns. The life of a man in trade, who is pursuing the path to wealth, cannot be expected to furnish many anecdotes, and some great establishment must bring him forward to the notice of the public. His rise in the world was seen in the erecting of the brewery in Chiswell-street, an establishment at the time, far superior to any England had ever witnessed, and in which such care had been taken in every department, that it still remains a monument of superior skill and industry, and is not surpassed even now by those which have adopted the latest improvements. In this situation he accumulated a large fortune; public estimation gave it in the round sum of a million at least, but in nothing is the public more deceived than in those calculations, and a landed property may be very extensive, when the proprietary derives little advantage from its rents.

The fortune was large enough to set

him on a footing with the country gentlemen of the first landed property in England: and the affection he retained for his native place, at which after his father's death he spent much of his time, gave him the opportunity of ingratiating himself with the town of Bedford, which was happy to return frequently to parliament such a representative, and to possess a patron ever studious to promote its interests. His noble benefactions during life, and bequest at death, to this town, live in the grateful memory of every inhabitant, and naturally secured the seat to his son. In parliament he did not often speak, but when he did, was listened to with attention; and his remarks on the inequality of the land-tax, on a corn bill in relief of a great scarcity in 1788, and on the loan of that year, and on the evasion of the receipt tax, display that soundness of judgment which was a principal feature in his character. Thus application, and industry, and talent, raised him in the course of fifty years, to a height which few attain. In the city he was known as the first brewer and one of the most opulent men of his times; in Portman-square his mansion displayed the elegance of the man of rank; and at Cardington, or Bedwell Park he was the country gentleman, distinguished by his liberality and hospitality; every where he carried with him the satisfaction of an honest conscience and a benevolence which was not diminished by the increase of fortune.

The brewhouse, erected by Mr. Whitbread was an object of universal admiration and curiosity, and in the year 1787 attracted the attention of the king and the royal family. It is needless to say that every thing was done by the proprietor to give satisfaction to his royal visitors; that the brewhouse was shewn in its usual form, with only those accommodations under foot, that were necessary for a female party; and that magnificence and elegance were reserved for the repast in the interior of the mansion. The visit, however, did not escape the notice of a satyrical poet, who delighted in placing in a ridiculous light the minutest actions of his sovereign, and conceived that much wit was displayed in endeavouring to bring into contempt the man of malt and the admiration excited by the powers and structure of a steam engine. The public, however, could not in this instance be deluded; the man of malt they interpreted a man who had acquired his property by malt, which appeared to them just as laudable as to acquire the means of living by the rents of an estate: and little hesitation shall we feel in these days, to set the lowest man of malt far in worth and honour above the peer of peculation.

After an honourable life Mr. Whitbread died in the year 1796, at his house in Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire, universally respected, and in the 76th year of his age. His first wife was Harriet, the daughter of Mr. Hayton, an eminent attorney in London, to whom he was married in 1757, and who died in 1764. The present member for Bedford and two daughters were the issue of this marriage. Of these daughters the eldest was married to Mr. Gordon of More-Park, Hertfordshire, in 1789, and the younger to Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

In 1769, Mr. Whitbread married a second time, and allied his name to that of the present Marquis Cornwallis, whose sister gave to him one daughter of whom she died in child birth in 1770. This daughter was afterwards married to Captain Grey, the third son of Lord Grey.

From such a father as we have described, no one can doubt that Mr. Whitbread, the present member for Bedford, received the best education which this country can afford; an education, which if in some points deficient, is in many respects well adapted to young men of great expectations, and far superior to what prevails in most foreign countries. At Eton he formed an intimate acquaintance with Lambton, afterwards member for Durham, and Grey the present member for Northumberland, and this was kept up in the university of Cambridge, where, Mr. Whitbread after a short stay at Christ Church, Oxford, was happy to join his old schoolfellows, who were at Trinity college, and he was admitted at St. John's college, the college adjoining. Here he stayed till he took his degree of Bachelor of arts in the year 1785, after which he went a very extensive tour on the continent, accompanied by Mr. Coxe, fellow of King's college, a gentleman whose description of this tour and other writings prove him to have been well-qualified for the charge. The appointments, on this occasion, were agreeable to the liberal turn of mind of the father, and Mr. Whitbread in studying men and manners in such company,

was enabled to appreciate the advantages of his own country, and to investigate the political relations of the courts of Europe, and to cultivate a taste for those arts, which adorn the residence of a country gentleman.

After his return from the continent, he entered into a matrimonial connection with the sister of his friend and schoolfellow Mr. Grey, to whom he was married at Falloden in Northumberland on January 26, 1788. In politics the two friends were united, and they joined the banners of opposition in parliament, Mr. Grey more frequently leading the attack on the minister. Mr. Whitbread did not speak often, but what he spoke was always to the purpose, and upon his father's death, to his parliamentary occupations were added those of the house in Chiswell-street, and of an extensive landed property, labouring under many incumbrances. Possessing in the house at Chiswell-Street the chief concerns, which he still retains, he could not but be well conversant with business, and a very important part of the trade of this country, and the erecting of an elegant mansion with the settling of so complicated affairs as were left by his father, gave full employment to an active mind, which at the same time was fully attentive to the duties of parliament.

Confidence is obtained by slow degrees, and when after repeated trials it is well placed, cannot easily be shaken. Mr. Whitebread's conduct was such as gradually to raise him in the estimation of his own party, and to give him in the apprehension of the other the character of one of the heads of the opposition. To these every one would look, when Lord Melville became so marked an object of public inquiry; and, as it was certain, that no one of Mr. Pitt's, and very improbable that any one of Mr. Addington's party, should take the lead in bringing forward any charge against the delinquent, Mr. Whitbread was of course among those few, whom the public would expect to move upon such an occasion. Those few, probably, were only four in number, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Whitbread. Mr. Fox would naturally decline it on either of two grounds: as the head of opposition he might be said to bring it forward only as a party question, but the natural generosity of his temper, in which he differs so much from his antagonist, would sway more strongly with him, and he would have been sorry to deprive a younger friend of the honour of such an undertaking. Mr. Sheridan's wit, in which he is unrivalled, might excite too much laughter in the house, and, as he cannot hold a tight rein upon it, and besides a great degree of attention was requisite to many parts of a complicated question, no one of his friends could possibly wish him to undertake so arduous a commission. The precipitation of Mr. Grey, in diverting the attention of the house from a question, in which so much caution was requisite, to a trifling charge against the printer of a newspaper, in which he was so completely foiled, forbids us to imagine, that he could have pursued that steady course, which alone could bring his efforts to a successful conclusion. The knowledge of business, which Mr. Whitbread possesses, enabled him to develop the mixtly accounts of Mr. Trotter and Lord Melville: the ease of access to him, a point in which English politicians are in general sadly deficient, would naturally lay open new sources of information: his application and sound judgment ensured caution and accuracy in bringing forward the charge, and in every step of its progress: a mode of speaking suited to the solemnity of the occasion, a firmness and decision not to be diverted by accidental circumstances, a willingness to concede, where it could be done with propriety, and a desire to obtain justice for the country without any malignity to the delinquent, these well known qualities in his character marked him as the fittest person to pursue the most important measure, in which the country has for a long time been interested.

Neither the expectations of the public nor the concretions of his friends were deceived. What appears the simplest and the fittest mode at the conclusion of an affair is seldom that, which will be employed by any, but those of a sound judgment and experience in life. Mr. Whitbread persuaded in his own mind of the guilt of the delinquent, and the misconduct of his colleague Mr. Pitt, took the whole in the right point of view, and saw nothing to satisfy completely the ends of justice, but an impeachment of the one and a censure of the other. The leading points of the tenth report were laid before the

house in a masterly manner, and it agreed to Mr. Whitbread's resolution, that Lord Melville had been guilty of a violation of the law and a high breach of duty. A question, carried by a majority of only one, shewed the wisdom of the course which Mr. Whitbread now pursued; and he very prudently contented himself with the resolutions, being respectfully laid at the foot of the throne. The holidays following immediately prevented farther pursuit, and it was evident, that all Mr. Pitt's friends would resist to the utmost of their power. A person guilty of a high breach of duty was not fit to sit in the king's councils, and as the minister had not advised his exclusion, a vote of the house was requisite to enforce it. This would have been the next step, if Mr. Pitt had not prevented it byhis tardy advice to the king, and consequent dismission of Lord Melville from his office of counsellor. A prosecution of the delinquent for his crimeswas necessary,and an impeachment, a criminal prosecution or a civil prosecution divided the house. Mr. Whitbread would have gone steadily to his purpose: the civil prosecution was gained, but Mr. Pitt interfered, and thought a select committee to examine farther into the tenth report might extricate his friend from his troubles, and deliver him from farther shame and disgrace. The select committe appointed by the minister himself met, but, instead of relieving the culprit, fixed the guilt more strongly upon him. A motion for impeachment was necessary. Lord Melville in person defended himself before the house of commons but injured very materially his own cause, and Mr. Whitbread brought forward, on the strongest grounds, the motion for impeachment. The house would not accede to it, but taking a different course from what Mr. Whitbread had so wisely pursued, voted a criminal prosecution. In either case the delinquent would be fairly tried, but the difficulties on that, which the house then chose, tended to prove only the superiority of Mr. Witbread's judgment.

A few days ago to the great surprise of those who are not acquainted with the motives for inducing the friends of Lord Melville to prefer, upon reflection, a trial by impeachment, i. e.by his *peers* to that in a court below; a new turn has been given to this proceeding, and that course which our patriotic commoner strenuously and laudably endeavoured to have persued, has been adopted by those who before opposed it.

After Mr. Whitbread had apparently disposed compleatly of the affair of Lord Melville; it remained to bring forward Mr. Pitt's conduct to the notice of the public. This was done with equal judgment and propriety and, if Mr. Whitbread did not obtain, as what could be done against so much power, the censures, which the case required, the friends of Mr. Pitt were compelled to allow the illegality of his conduct, and to bring forwrad, that which he himself was above demanding from the house, a bill of indemnity. Thus has Mr. Whitbread conducted himself in a very arduous post, and in every part of it has merited the thanks of his country. These thanks have been conveyed to him in the most flattering terms, from various counties, cities, and boroughs, and to the applause of his fellow citizens, he has the satisfaction of uniting the testimony of the mens conscia recti, the consciousness of rectitude, and an ardent zeal for the true interests of his country. Let us wish, that his example may be emulated by others, and that we may have more such members in the house of commons, who can perform great public duties, and contented with the character of a representative, not desire the post of an officer in the executive government.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR.

I should be glad, through the Medium of your interesting Magazine to receive such information which may be in possession of any of your subscribers, respecting the late Mr. Joseph Collier, the Celebrated Tim Bobbin, Author of the Lancashire Dialect, &c. Yours,

LANCASTRIENSIS.

*Manchester,*
*June 15th*, 1805.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

I should be glad to be informed through the medium of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany, under what strange perversion of common sense and sober judgment, the merchants of London acted when they erected in the centre of their Change, the statue of one of the most worthless profligate princes (Charles II.) that ever disgraced the English throne; and who behaved particularly severe and tyrannical to the City of London, by arbitrarily hanging up one of her most upright magistrates, Alderman Cornish. As I have never been able to develop the reason of this judicious selection, I should be obliged to any of your ingenious Correspondents for an Elucidation. Yours, &c.

*June* 10, 1805. CONSISTENCY.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to ask if a translation into English has ever been made of an old Sanscrit book, called Siry Bha' gwat, which Sir William Jones read in a Persic version, and by which he said he was inexpressibly amused, as it comprized almost the whole of the Hindoo religion, and contained the life and achievements of Crishen. Sir William added that it was the most entertaining book, on account of its novelty and wildness, that ever he read. I am Sir, &c. PERCONTATOR.

ON THE OBSERVATION OF SUNDAY.

THE compromise between the Bishop of London and the fashionable world, is truly interesting. The ladies are to retain their concerts on the Sunday evening, but the footman's thundering knock at the door is to be dispensed with, in compliment to the day. The porter, and in those houses where a regular porter is not kept, a person hired for the same purpose, is to stand by the door half open, and on the arrival of every carriage is to receive the name from the footman, and to announce it in a moderate tone of voice to the footman within the house. Thus the neighbourhood of a fashionable concert will enjoy some repose one day in the week; and if the fashion were to extend to every day in the week, a fashionable croud might be assembled together without injury to the public. One lady wished for a different sort of compromise, and she threatened to begin her concerts between twelve of the Sunday night and one of the Monday morning.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

AS the fact of the combustion of bodies from excessive drinking is not generally credited, I beg to offer two cases which not long since occurred. The one was of a woman at Massachusets in America, she was considerably advanced in years, her body was consumed in the short space of an hour and a half. This awful circumstance took place on the 16th of March 1802, and is well known to many individuals as an undoubted fact. The scientific will find a particular detail of the circumstance in the Philosophical Magazine, No. 53. The other case was that of a woman at Paris, she was celebrated as a hard drinker, and was uncommonly fat. In the evening she retired to her apartment. About an hour after midnight, the neighbours smelt something very offensive, like the burning of an animal substance. They entered the chamber of this woman and found her nearly reduced to ashes, a small portion only of the hips, the thigh, and the right leg remaining. Thus all the other parts of the body had in the course of three hours disappeared. A more detailed account of this case was published in the *Journal de Physique*, for January, 1804.

I remain, Sir, &c. P.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

THE expression of Erasmus on a body of men, which existed in his time in England is well known, and it is supposed that this body is not extinct. *Doctorum genus quiddam indoctissimum, qui nihil sciunt ultra Doroberniam.* For the sake of the memory the sentiment may be put into iambics, with very little alteration of the words.

Est doctorum indoctissimum quidnam genus
Ultra qui Doroberniam nihil sciunt.

I am, Sir, &c.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

ALGERNON Sydney in his preface to the first edition of the discourses concerning government, says, "The history of France written by the President De Thou, with a spirit of freedom that might have been worthy of those who had lived before the violation of their liberty, has been so generally valued by men of all ranks in that nation, that it is hard to find a book on any important subject, which has had so many editions." This historian Thuanus as he was also called, was all his life-time employed about the state, and was not the worse received at court for the liberality demonstrated in his works. Though Philip de Comines in his writings expressed so much hatred to tyranny, he was not the less esteemed by the emperor Charles the fifth. It is however, remarkable, that no statesman of modern date has taken up the cause of freedom in the same temperate and rational manner from a virtuous impulse, for this cannot be thought the motive which influenced some of the ministers of Louis the XVI, in joining the besiegers of the Bastile in 1789.

Yours, &c.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

IT has excited considerable surprise in me, that an evil of considerable magnitude has not been hitherto checked, if not altogether prevented. It is notorious, that we are daily inundated by floods of small pieces of silver from France and the Low Countries, in the name of shillings and sixpences, but particularly the latter. Almost every neutral ship that arrives in England, brings one more or less of this cargo. Not a private sailor quits those places whence these pieces of coin are brought, but knows the advantage of bringing them. They make cent per cent profit of the traffic, as a *six sous* piece is in real value only three pence English money; and such in change is very readily taken, under the idea that however small the quantity of metal they contain, it is nevertheless good silver, which is more than can be said of the generality of the current coin of this value of our own country. The trifling measure taken some time ago to controul this traffick so disadvantageous to the course of exchange here, 'tis plain has not altered the purpose, and we are at this time actually selling our commodities and manufactures at the diminished price by this kind of payment (as far as it goes, and that is to no trifling extent) of one half of what it should be.

What can be the reason of our neglecting to coin small silver for domestic purposes? Bullion is plenty enough at present; and if it were not, it would be better that we gave three-pence instead of six-pence to one another, than let our neighbours, our rivals, our enemies have the advantage of such deficiency.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that these observations will have their due weight should they fall under the eye of those with whom the remedy lies.

These are times when nothing of a nature affecting our national economy ought to be passed over unnoticed, we stand in need of every reformation, of every aid to help us through our unparalleled difficulties. I am, Sir, Yours,

NUMISMATUS

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

HAVING your Magazine for April put into my hands by a friend, I immediately referred to page 342, specifying to be "corrections of the Bible," hoping therein to find some difficult passage elucidated; but was much disappointed at discovering three very futile objections: that from the New Testament may have some semblance of justness; let it then rest. Concerning the other two, I would ask, in the first place, from whence the minute critic obtained his reading of sheaves of corn for foxes? Dove, in his Vindication of the Hebrew Scriptures, says, that no word in the Hebrew language is ever made to signify two contrary things, and what more so, than fox and a sheaf of corn. Your critic's version renders the chapter more confused; for it is said expressly that they (the foxes) were sent into the standing corn; but to say, that sheaves of corn were sent into the corn, is a mere jumble. Let us now proceed to the criticism on the 1st of Kings, chap. xvii. verse 6th, and here I perceive no ground for objection to the received translation: cannot the Almighty influence any of his creatures to fulfil the designs of his providence? undoubtedly; — *ergo*, he could influence the naturally rapacious bird to convey sustenance to the prophet. I find the root of the word *orbino* signifies to darken, from whence obviously branches either exactly or metaphorically, evening, raven, and Arabia, or, as it is in your extract, *Oreb:* the first as being the time of darkness, the second from its colour, and the third from its relative situation to Judea. I have also consulted the Septuagint, in which I find the common reading is supported as well as by the Vulgate and Beza. Before I conclude, permit me to intrude on your patience, whilst I quote the comment of Poole on each passage on the ravens: "God names and chuseth the ravens for this work, partly to succour the prophet's faith against human infirmity, by the credibility of the thing, there being many ravens in those parts, and those delighting to reside near brooks of water, and that sort of birds being apt and accustomed to seek provisions, and carry them away to the places of their abode: and partly to shew his care and power in providing for the prophet by those birds, which are noted for their greediness, in monopolizing provisions to themselves, and for their malignity and unnaturalness towards their own young; that by this strong and noble experiment he might be taught to trust God in those many and great difficulties to which he was likely to be exposed. Obj. they were unclean.—Ans. they were unclean for meat, but not for the touch; but however that ceremonial law was over-ruled by necessity, and the lawgiver's dispensation."—On the foxes, "Of which there were great numbers in Canaan, as appears from Nehemiah, Psalms, Canticles, Lamentations, Ezekiel, so that divers places there have their names from the foxes which abounded there, as Joshua, xv. 28. xix. 42. 1 Sam. xiii. 17. Add to this, some learned men conceive that the Hebrew name, *schual*, is more general, and contains not only the foxes, but another sort of creature, called *thoes*, whereof there were so many there, that sometimes two hundred of them have been met together in one company, as some who have lived in those parts have recorded: but infidels are much scandalised at this history, and pretend it incredible, that Samson should catch so many foxes together, so nice and delicate is the faith of these men in things concerning God and Scripture, that can devour things ten times more difficult and absurd concerning the production of the world, and of men, &c. but there is no cause of wonder here, for any man that is tolerably wise; for it is not said, that Samson

caught them all, either at one time, or by his own hands, for being so eminent a person, and the judge of Israel, he might require assistance of as many persons as he pleased, and all his people would readily assist him; nor can it at all perplex any man's reason or faith, if it be allowed that God, who made the world, and by his singular providence watched over Israel, and intended their deliverance at this time, could easily dispose things so that they might be taken; he chose to do this exploit, not by his brethren, whom he would preserve from the envy, and hatred, and mischief, which that might have occasioned to them, but by brute creatures, thereby to add scorn and contempt to their calamity; and particularly by foxes, partly because they were fittest for the purpose, being creatures very fearful of fire, and having such tails as the firebrands might most conveniently be tied to; and not going directly forward, but crookedly and involvedly, whereby the fire was likely to be dispersed in more places between two tails. That the foxes might not make too much haste, nor run into their holes, but one of them might delay and stop another in his course, and so continue longer in the place where they were to do execution. He let them go, to wit, successively, at several times, and in divers places, with great ease and discretion, so as they might not hinder one another, nor all run into the same field; but being dispersed in all parts, might spread the plague further, and withal might be kept at a distance from the fields and vineyards of the Israelites. It is not worthy of our inquiry, what became of these foxes, whether they were burnt by the firebrands, or run into holes, or were taken and killed by the Philistines. The truth of this history is notably attested by a custom of the Romans, which it is very probable they had from the Phœnicians, upon this occasion, for every year they had a solemnity in April, the very time of Canaan's wheat harvest, wherein foxes were let loose with burning torches fastened to their tails."—I have thus trespassed on your time, as I wish to vindicate as much as I can our English Bible from the charge of incorrectness, as I conceive such minutiæ of criticism give a handle to infidelity and scepticism, already too prevalent.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. T.

*London, 15th May*, 1805.

## AN ACCOUNT OF BINFIELD, IN BERKSHIRE, THE EARLY RESIDENCE OF POPE.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

I HAVE lately taken an opportunity, in the course of a rural excursion, to visit Binfield, in Berkshire, the interesting haunt of Pope in those youthful days which first presented to his fancy the mirror of poetry, bright in a thousand fascinating colours.

The father of the poet, it will be recollected, retired to this spot from his presumed avocation in the Strand about the time of the Revolution, in 1688, in consequence of the mortifications to which the Roman Catholic party was subjected by the accession of William. Pope, I believe, was born in 1689. It is highly probable, therefore, that this estimable author first looked upon the world, of which he was to form so shining an ornament, in this sequestered Berkshire hamlet. If the birthplace of Homer were an object of such serious contention, ought not the neighbourhood that produced his inimitable translator, to be deemed a spot poetically hallowed? Yet I believe that I am now the first claimant of this honour for the village of Binfield.

I was guided in my little researches by the clerk of the parish, a man now in his 79th year. The mother of this ancient villager was semstress to the family of Pope's father; and has often told her son, as he informed

us, that she used "to make Master Pope's shirts for him when he was quite a child." "Ah," added the clerk, "she said she had lost a rare family when they went to live with the poet at Twickenham, for they were amazingly good kind of people — though Romish!"

Pope was consigned, according to Johnson, to the tuition of an aunt till eight years of age, from whose judicious direction he imbibed so successfully the first rudiments of literature. As it seems the fashion of the day to celebrate all the worthy females of a poetical family, may we not pause to pay a tribute of regard to this matronly lady, whose learning and talents could be of no mean a cast, since her pupil was enabled to *lisp in numbers*, not of infantine simplicity, but of polished elegance?— But my spiritual "historian of the plain" assured me that there was a person retained in the house (probably a priest) by name Obadiah Walker, during the childhood of the poet, who assisted in the preparatory parts of his education. "As he grew older, *one Elijah Fenton*, who used to be continually in the family of Sir William Trumbal,* took much pains in instructing him:" so that, if the traditional authority of my intelligent though unlettered clerk be accepted, Pope was not left so much at his own discretion in the choice of childish studies as his biographer imagines.

After an absence of four years, Pope returned, at the age of twelve, to Binfield, where he remained, with few intermissions, till he was twenty. It was here that his elevated imagination gave being to the "Pastorals," the "Essay on Criticism," the "Elegy," the "Rape of the Lock," the major part of "Windsor Forest," &c.

The village stands on the confines of that picturesque range of woodland scenery so feelingly delineated by his pen. Its houses are numerous, but widely scattered; the surrounding country possesses those inequalities that produce a perpetual variety of prospect; if more stately mansions meet the eye than the rural sentimentalist would deem desirable, it must be observed that they are chiefly of a more modern date than the days in which Pope "warbled his native wood-notes" amid these shades.

> "The Lodon slow with verdant alders crown'd,"

shapes her silent course near the village; but that imagination must be vivid indeed that could describe such a figure as

> "Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
> The *headlong mountains*, and the downward skies,"

from the few humble undulations that stand reflected on her waters.

The house to which Pope's father retired is situated in a romantic part of the parish, and adorned with some acres of pleasure ground. It has undergone considerable alterations since the time of its illustrious inmate. A new front has been erected, and new out-houses formed; and, what is of more consequence than either, a number of ancient trees, the early pride and pleasure of the poet, which surrounded the dwelling, and shed a poetical solemnity on it, have been felled and destroyed! Three apartments and a staircase alone remain in the same situation as when Pope's family tenanted the habitation, and those appear to be untouched in every particular. It is evident from these that the house, in its original state, was highly respect-

* Sir William was born and died in the adjoining parish of Easthamstead. The reader of Pope will recognise Sir William Trumbal as one of the poet's early admirers; and to whom Spring, the first pastoral, was accordingly dedicated. In Easthamstead church is to be seen the epitaph written for him by the pen he had so successfully patronised. It is pleasing to observe that the attainment of fame and fortune had effected no alteration in Pope's sentiments.

able. It is now occupied by a Mr. Neate, who seems no favourer of "inspired song," by the contempt with which he treats the memorials of departed genius. Each of the three rooms is utterly neglected, and the chamber, in which tradition says Pope slept when at Binfield, is assigned to the inferior domestics! Some fond, enthusiastic persons would regard these silent witnesses of the prime aspirations of genius, with the tenderest veneration; and place a bust of the poet in the chamber consecrated by his morning visions. Such, possibly, would have been the conduct of Sir William Jones, who thought of hiring the tenement once inhabited by Milton, for the purpose of a classical jubilee. But all have not the *weak* feelings of Sir William Jones.

A path through a coppice leads to a cluster of large and old beech-trees on the brow of a hill, well known in the neighbourhood by the title of *Pope's Wood*. On one of these venerable trees (which are within the verge of the royal forest) are cut the words "*here Pope sung*." The exact period at which this sentence was indented I could not discover, but was pleased to find that the partiality of the Gower family (who have a seat at the distance of a very few miles) has renewed and preserved it with scrupulous attention. From this point the country is seen to much advantage;

"Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again;
Not chaos like together crush'd and bruis'd,
But, as the world, harmoniously confus'd!"

Lines of florid description conceived, perhaps, on this very spot! Here, probably, while standing amidst the ruins of the tempest, he chalked out the desolate figures of his "Winter;" and here, on a luxuriant evening of "Autumn," his ardent fancy heard

"Beneath the shade a spreading beech displays,
Hylas and Ægon sing their rural lays."

Fond as had been his youthful fancy of these scenes, it appears remarkable that Pope very seldom visited Binfield in his latter years. No instance of his presence, when universally celebrated, is alive in the traditions of the neighbourhood. His father, on quitting the village in 1716, or the following year, sold the estate to Mr. James Tanner, a man intimately recollected by my aged companion, who had often heard him speak with high esteem of every branch of the family to whose habitation he had succeeded.

The church of the hamlet stands on a rural eminence. Its pulpit is adorned with the highly-wrought iron frame of an hour-glass—formerly the constant attendant of the parish priest, and regulator of his tedious sermon. The font likewise bears evident marks of antiquity. It is lined with lead, and, from its size, was constructed in those primitive days in which entire immersion was deemed a necessary part of the baptismal benediction. In different parts of the rustic edifice are suspended garlands, composed of cut paper and ribbons, symbols of simplicity which had been borne before the corses of such as died in a state of celibacy, in those less fastidious times when Pope could find an apt scene for pastoral song in these recesses of Windsor forest.

The church likewise contains the ashes of Mrs. Macaulay Graham, who resided for some years in this village, and here finally quitted those scenes of turbulence of which she was so well calculated to be the historian. On a marble slab, ornamented with much delicacy, is inscribed this epitaph of exemplary modesty:

Catharina Macaulay Graham.
Obiit Junii 22d, 1791,
Mœrens conjux posuit.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A PEDESTRIAN.

## FINAL REPLY TO THE STRICTURES AND OBSERVATIONS OF Z.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

YOU having inserted so much of what Z. has been pleased to say, I am sure you will allow room for a *final* answer. This has been nearly written a very long time; but has been interrupted by many engagements of much greater importance; and lately by a rheumatic fever; which would allow me no time but for business, or occasional amusement; not for notice of the remarks of Z.

I think the imputation of *acrimony* is not merited, when I was *anonymously* attacked in a publication, which might have escaped my eye; and when the *dead* as well as the living were improperly introduced into that attack. Had I been utterly unknown to the public, the attack would still have been indecorous.

Z. says, that he was ignorant of the then recent death of Mr. Bloomfield's mother: so much the better; but how was I to divine this, if I supposed Z. to read the *newspapers*? Be it so then: but was the manner of commenting on my inquiry concerning her name, delicate; or likely to have been at all pleasing to her, if she had been living?

As to my justification for stating her maiden name, in the instances to which I have referred, Newton, Thompson, Sir Wm. Jones, Cowper, &c. and in most instances, I believe, where there was no peculiar reason to the contrary, the maiden name of the mother has, (as I before said,) been mentioned in an account of her son. The family of such a woman, the parent of such a poet, have a just interest, and the public has one, that *her* name should be mentioned. If it were strange to inform myself of her name, where I could best ascertain it, let that strangeness stand against me in all its force. If it is strange that I should say, that I had done so, I leave to posterity and to future critics and biographers all the benefit they will derive from the connection which Z. deemed necessary to be so publicly made of this enormity, so long after the fact. My residence was known; and a private letter to me would have been more delicate, in a circumstance which concerns a private family. By what he says of "*abashing vanity*," he seems to ascribe this minuteness of detail, with which he is so angry in stating the inquiry, to vanity, but where is the vanity of this?

He says, as much "as is wanted of the names of the parents will generally speak for itself:" but has he forgotten, that the family name of the father of course generally appears, by stating that of the son; but that of the family name of the *mother*, almost equally of course, does not generally appear by stating her son's name.

Z. appears to class his observations among "*critical essays*, published *in the form of propositions*." He does not strike me to have attained to the dignity of the author of a *critical essay*; at least so far as appears from these productions. And what he has stated, is no otherwise in the form of *propositions* than every thing, written or said, must be, if it has any meaning or intelligibility whatever.

Z. is angry with what I have said of the *strictures*, which he now, more modestly, calls observations, that he wishes to have it understood, as an attack on the *freedom of inquiry*. But inquiry may be very fine, and yet very candid, and very decent. And when subjects rise upon us, on every side, of the most interesting and important nature, those who love inquiry best, are most desirous of seeing that an inquiry to which the public is made a party, is sufficiently important in itself, and probably decorous in the manner. I love the freedom of in-

quiry, and the use of the press, so sincerely and ardently, that I am one of those who would not check even the abuse, gross as that abuse is, by any means which would fetter its use. But I, therefore, think it the more necessary to check the abuse by the proper use of the press itself; just animadversion in reply to crude, indecorous, and unjust censure. I do think, this increasing torrent of petulant and abusive censure, and silly ridicule under the name of criticism, such as appeared in too many instances, and among others, against Mr. NATHANIEL BLOOMFIELD, a poet of most unquestionable genius, and against me his editor, in the NEW ANNUAL REVIEW, and such trifling remarks as those of Z. uttered with such an air of consequence, imperiously require being thus checked, lest it should bring the very name of criticism into undeserved contempt: if reviews and reviewers, and *soi-disant* critics of whatever description, whether signing themselves X. or Z. are to be respected, it must be in them, as in all other instances, by care being taken not to merit disrespect. This case is no distinguishing feature of the present times: and with pain I observe, that while at no period since the *revolution* the *liberty* of the *press* has been at so low an ebb in this country as of late years, the *license* of the press, where it should be most likely to take place, in papers calling themselves *critical*, has become great beyond example. Z. however, though taking so much, can bear little liberty in others. And he accordingly disrelishes my *jocularity* on the signature Z. He says it "cannot aspire to the consequence of a *pun*." No certainly: if it could, it would be *untranslateable*; but, I believe, according to the universal language of science, throughout Europe, and far beyond, the remarks I made on the signature would be translateable and understood as far as any algebraic symbols are known. But when Z. says, that "in the alphabet where C. and L. hold a part, Z. he asserts, will ever be deemed a necessary letter," he is not quite so happy. What C. L. is, *has* appeared in this controversy, and out of it: what Z. is *in* this controversy, I hope by this time appears; and so appears, as perhaps to suggest no great curiosity of knowing what this same Z. may be out of it. What Z.'s paper of observations has done "for the encouragement of modest merit," is not greatly apparent; but it has done much "to "*abash vanity*," if it has produced the effect for which it is well calculated, of abashing his OWN. He is mistaken in supposing the *statement* in the Mirror to have been made by me. It was *not* made by me. It was made by Mr. PASK, a gentleman who has a deserved share in more than one branch of the fine arts. In mentioning him by name I am not going too far: as he is mentioned by name, and the statement published, *but not by me*, in the eighth edition of the FARMER'S BOY, which is just come out. There every one may see whether in my preface I did not give as complete an idea of the nature and extent of the corrections, as the general reader would have had by seeing them particularised in the preface. I did not imagine I could quote the lines of the MS. which I suppose he had never seen. But I said, if he had quoted me as he ought to have done, it would have appeared I had stated the nature of the incorrectnesses. Why I did not publish them at the foot, or in the margin of the poem, I have now said. And leaving Z. to his own, it does not appear very consistent with my idea of gentlemanly and manly feelings, to impute to me any other reasons. Indeed, I know not that he does impute any other, but he represents these as frivolous. Let it be considered, that, acting for another, and not for myself, I have been in many instances obliged to give way to the publisher, where I should not have

yielded had the publication been my own. The preface to the eighth edition is published against my will: mutilated and disjointed, as any one may see, who will look to the seventh. I do not believe the publisher would have liked these incorrectnesses at the foot, and in the margin. And I have some doubt what effect they would have had on the first appearance of the poem before the public. Extraordinary merit, though ultimately perhaps sure, is often far from an immediate passport to fame. I knew, for it had been candidly stated, that the MS. had been offered to several principal booksellers, and not accepted. I felt no additional hazards were to be created in prejudice of a production against which there were such proofs already of prejudice and inattention. Mine was, therefore, not merely a scrupulous solicitude not to offend, what I might suspect would be the notions of the printer or bookseller, or of fastidious readers, on the elegance, or 'ipelegance,' as Z. is pleased to phrase it, 'of the lineal formation.' Though, as times are, that, in the outset, was a circumstance of some moment, it might now, indeed, safely be published in that manner, if the author, or his publisher, chuse to do so. I had said, that what the state of the MS. was might be seen, "I believed, pretty exactly." Z. quotes these words in italic. But the manuscript is not in my possession: the statement was not of my making: and I do not chuse to say more in any instance, than I know or believe.

What was said of the sonnet, I regarded, and still regard, as disrespectful to me, who prefixed it to the Farmer's Boy, and unbecoming toward the lady who is the author of it. My sensibility, therefore, on this occasion, is, I think, what it ought to be.

Z. speaks magnificently of his "*critical analization.*" Your readers will judge whether he has produced any thing answerable to this pomp of diction. Thus much I will assure Z. in parting, that I am not accustomed to female or male correspondents whose observations resemble those of his.

CAPEL LOFFT.

*Foston, near Bury, Suffolk,*
*May* 27, 1805.

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## A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY; INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

### *Media.*

STRABO divides all Media into two parts, Media Magna and Media Atropatia, or Otropatanea, which was derived from Atropas, a governor of that province for the king of Persia, who defended it against Alexander, and upon the downfall of the Persian empire, seized it for himself, and transmitted it to his posterity. Artabazanes was descended from him, and we find another of the same name reigned in Strabo's time, the kingdom being held even then by the same family. According to Polybius, this country extended on one side as far as the Pontus Euxinus, and on the other to the Caspian sea, was very fertile, and plentifully supplied with all sorts of provision, and its inhabitants a brave and warlike people, but very different in their manners from those we have been lately describing, being a barbarous and inhuman race, originally much intermixed with the Scythians. The great change which the face of a country sometimes undergoes, from the more improved or neglected degree of cultivation in different ages, may in some measure account for the contradictory descriptions we sometimes meet with in different authors, respecting the same country. Notwithstanding the fertility ascribed to the soil of this province by some authors, according to others, it was a cold barren country, allotted on that very account to Shalmanezer, after the conquest of that kingdom.

The metropolis of this part of Me-

dia, was Gaza, situated in a spacious plain between Ecbatana and Artoxata.

Media Magna was bounded by Persia, Parthia, Hyrcania, Atropatia, and the Caspian, called also the Hyrcanian sea. The most remarkable cities were, Ecbatan, Laodicea, Aspanica, Regnia, Arsacea. Ecbatan, the metropolis of all Media, and the seat both of the Median and Persian monarchs, was built by Dejoces, the same that is called in the book of Judith, Arphaxad, the first prince that reigned in Media after it had shaken off the Assyrian yoke. As the account given us by Herodotus is extremely curious, it may not be unacceptable to the reader, though it is so very incredible, that we cannot but suppose he must have embellished it with the effusions of his own imagination. The walls of this city, he says, were seven in number, all of a circular form, and gradually rising one above another. The royal palace and treasury were within the innermost circle of the seven. The first of these walls was one hundred and seventy-eight furlongs in circumference, with white battlements; the second, black; the third, of a purple colour; the fourth, blue; and the fifth, of a deep orange; but the two innermost, serving more immediately for the security of the royal person, were embellished with every possible ornament, the one covered with silver, and the innermost of the two with gold. However this might have been, that it was a city of the first note in antiquity, not inferior to Nineveh, or Babylon, we have sufficient evidence from the book of Judith above alluded to, and to which we will refer the reader for the particulars. This city is always called Ecbatana of Media, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Syria.

The northern parts of Media, lying between the Caspian mountains and the sea, are very cold and barren, which is further confirmed by the accounts we have of the present inhabitants, who it is said, make their bread of dried and pounded almonds, and their drink of the juice of certain herbs. The snow lies on the mountains for nine months in the year, but the southern parts are productive of all sorts of grain, and the necessaries of life, and the country is so pleasant, that it is called the garden of Persia. All the provinces that are more remote from the sea, have the air much purer, and the soil much drier, though liable to heavy rains and violent storms, especially in the spring and autumn; whereas those parts which are situated between the mountains and the sea, are swampy, and full of marshes, and dreadfully infested by venomous insects. Besides the cattle and game of all sorts, with which the inland provinces abound, some of them have for many ages been remarkable for the various excellent wines they produce; those travellers who have been most minute in their observations and inquiries, and the best able to report them, have reckoned sixty different kinds of grapes, all of an exquisite flavour, and to be found there at this day.

While we are treating of Media, it may not be amiss to say something respecting the Caspian sea, which is its boundary on the north, as there are some things of a very particular nature attending it. This large body of water was called the Caspian, or Hyrcanean sea, with respect to the situation it bore to the Caspian and Hyrcanean shores, both which it washed, so that each of those nations claimed a right of giving it their own name. The ancients had but a very imperfect knowledge of its true situation and extent. The Persians call this sea Hulsum, or the sea of Astracan, the Russians give it the name of Gnalinskoi. It receives the river Wolga, which is like a sea itself, and near two hundred others, without any visible increase or diminution. Nor is it ever observed to

ebb, or flow; this has of course given rise to many speculations, and some have imagined, that it must have some subterraneous communication either with the Black sea, though an hundred leagues distant, or with the Persian gulph, which is near two hundred leagues distant from it. Father Avril, a very ingenious and philosophical man, and one of the more modern travellers, is of the latter opinion; and alleges in proof of it, that opposite Xilan, in Persia, there are two immense whirlpools, which with an incredible rapidity, and horrible noise, suck in, and swallow, whatever comes near them, and are consequently caused by some great cavity in the earth. He adds, that every year about the latter end of the autumn, a great quantity of willow leaves are observed floating on the water, by those who inhabit the coasts of the Persian gulf, and as this tree is no where to be found near the Persian gulf, and on the other hand the coasts of the Caspian, towards the province of Xilan, are covered with them, he very reasonably concludes, that there must be some subterraneous intercourse between these two seas, the leaves being conveyed through fissures from the one to the other. This sea is salt, like others, notwithstanding the opinion of the ancients to the contrary, and its freshness in some parts, near the shore, is owing only to the immense quantity of water which is discharged by all these rivers into it. It is neither of a different colour from other seas, nor without various sorts of fish.

The ancients, by the assistance of the fabulous history of their heroes, have assigned many different origins for the name of Media, not worth troubling the reader with, it will be quite sufficient to follow our original plan, and derive it from the patriarchs. It no doubt, therefore, took its name from Madai, third son of Japhet, as in Scripture the Medes are constantly called Madai.

Their government was monarchical, like all other primitive nations, and they seem to have had kings of their own, in the earliest times. Some have been of opinion, that one of the four kings who in the days of Abraham invaded the southern coasts of Canaan, reigned in Media. The Medes were once a very warlike race, but in process of time became one of the most effeminate nations in Asia. In war they used the same armour as the Persians, whom they are said to have taught the art of war, especially to handle with dexterity the bow. Polygamy was not only allowed by them, but they were bound by law to maintain at least seven wives, and those women were looked upon with contempt who maintained fewer than five husbands. In war they poisoned their arrows with a bituminous liquor called naphta, whereof, there was great plenty in Media, Persia, and Assyria. It is described as burning the flesh with such violence, that water rather increased than extinguished it, and that dust alone could put a stop to it, and in some degree allay the violent pain it occasioned. This is extremely singular, if the liquor was really nothing more than a solution of, or impregnated with naphta. And though it must certainly be of a very combustible nature, from the description we have of it, as given by naturalists, without ignition, all sulphureous substances as such merely, tend rather to the cure of wounds, but it is more of an oil, therefore, its evil effects must be similar to those of oil of thyme or cinnamon, which would bring on a dreadful inflammation, if applied to a fresh wound. We have the following description of it in Mr. Nicholson's Chemical Dictionary. Naphta, he says, is a fine thin fragrant colourless oil, which issues out of white, yellow, or black clays in Persia and Media. It burns with a bluish yellow flame, and is as inflammable as æther, and like it disengages gold from aqua regia. It is

not decomposed by distillation; yet, if long exposed to the air, it changes colour, becomes thick, and degenerates into petrol. Its smell is very different from that of vegetable oils; it dissolves resins and balsams, but not elastic gum. It dissolves the essential oils, but is itself insoluble in spirit of wine or æther.

The ideas of the inhabitants of this country concerning friendship and filial piety, we are told, led them to throw the bodies of their friends, parents, and relations, to a number of large dogs, of which they had a famous breed, not only when dead, but even when at the point of death, and looking upon it as dishonourable to die in their beds, or to be laid in the ground. This is told by good historians, but it is really incredible, that any mistaken notions and prejudices should so far get the better of nature.

The Medes are charged by some, with being the first people that made eunuchs, but it is certain that infamous practice was in use by the Assyrians and Babylonians, long before it could possibly have been thought of by either the Medes or Persians in their then early state.

The laws and religion of the Medes were much the same with those of the Persians, which will be given, therefore, when we enter on their affairs. Of their arts, trade, and learning, we know little. Their country abounded with many excellent productions, but whether they made use of them in a commercial way is unknown. Neither do we find any mention made by the ancients of their arts or sciences. During the short time of their monarchy, they seem to have applied their thoughts only to war.

It might naturally be expected from the great affinity in manners, laws, customs, and religion, between the Medes and Persians, besides the proximity of their situation to one another, that the account of Persia should follow that of Media, which joined Persia on the north: but that would be to enter the heart of the Greater Asia, before we had given an account of those nations, which were situated west of Persia on the southern side; and the reader will recollect, that our march has been conducted on the northern side of Asia Magna, as bounded by the Black and Caspian seas, and Mount Caucasus: when we say bounded, it is to be understood of that part of Asia known to the ancients as Asia Magna: for the extent of the continent of Asia, beyond Caucasus, consisting of Great Tartary, is as large as all the countries we are now speaking of together. It was impossible to bring these distant countries into view at once, wherefore hoping by the assistance of the maps, which every student of history ought perpetually to have before him in his studies, the reader will be able to avoid obscurity, we will go back a little, and bring up our account of the western people, by beginning with Syria.

*Syria, or Assyria.*

This country was named Assyria, from Ashur, one of the sons of Shem; for we find according to Moses, "out of the land of Shinaar went forth Ashur, and built Nineveh, and the cities of Rhoboth, Calah, and Resen, between Nineveh and Calah; the same is a great city." Gen. x. 12, which fixes the true time of the foundation of the Assyrian kingdom, which must have been about that of Babel; so that we may reckon the people of Syria as true aborigines.

This country was bounded on the north, by part of Armenia and Mount Niphates; on the south, by Susiana; on the east, by part of Media, and the mountains Choatra and Zagros; and on the west by the Tigris. A certain part of this country was called Actiabene, from whence we find that the whole region had often obtained that name. It was the chief province of Assyria, and in this part, near the Tigris, stood the famous

and so much celebrated city of Ninus, as called by profane writers, or Nineveh, in Holy Writ. The extent and greatness of this city is sufficently described by the prophet Jonah. According to Diodorus Siculus it was four hundred and eighty stadia in circumference, or forty-seven English miles. It was surrounded with lofty walls and towers; the walls were two hundred feet in height, and so very broad, that three chariots might drive on them abreast; the towers were two hundred feet in height, and fifteen hundred in number. That excellent historian was however undoubtedly mistaken, or we may rather attribute the error to his transcribers, in placing Nineveh on the Euphrates, since all other historians, as well as geographers, who speak of this city, tell us in express terms, that it stood on the Tigris. It was ruined by the Medes, as had been foretold by the prophet Nahum, chap. iii, for Strabo tells us expressly, that Ninus, upon the downfal of the Syrian, that is, the Assyrian empire, was utterly ruined. It may be necessary here to prevent the reader from falling into any mistake, as if Syria and Assyria were two different places; to observe that Syria is merely a contraction for Assyria, these two names being confounded and indifferently used, for one and the same country, by all the ancient writers. The original name of Syria, that is, in the first of all languages, the Hebrew, was Aram, from Aram, the youngest son of Shem; and under that denomination, it was of very wide extent, including Syria and Mesopotamia, which was the Aram Naharaim, or Syria of the two rivers. In all probability, Aram had the start of his brother Ashur, in settling in this country, which did not obtain the name of Assyria till Ashur eclipsed his brother, by building Nineveh.

The province of Apolloniatis, lay east of Adiabene, so called from its metropolis Apollonia, situated between the rivers Gorgus and Silla. Artemito, lay east of Seleucis. The origin of these cannot certainly be reckoned among the early events we are now taking under consideration, their names being obviously derived from the Greek; most likely they, with several others, were founded by Seleucus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who divided the empire between them on his death.

Seleucus built the city of Antioch, on the river Orontes, which soon became the metropolis of all the east; for not only the Syrian monarchs, but the Roman governors, to whose care the eastern provinces were committed, when Rome became the mistress of the world, chose it for the usual place of their residence; and in the christian times, it was the see of the chief patriarch of Asia. Besides Antioch, Seleucus built Seleucia, so called from his own name; Apamea, from his wife Apamea; and Laodice, from his mother Laodice. Apamea and Seleucia stood on the same river with Antioch. From these four cities, that quarter of Syria was called Tetrapolis, or the country of the four cities; this appellation we often meet with in different writers, though the true name of that tract was Seleucis, which was given to it by himself; for Syria, under the kings of the Macedonian race, was divided into three parts, viz. Syria, properly so called, Coelo Syria, or the Hollow Syria, and Syria Palestina. These observations may perhaps be rather uninteresting, but for the reasons just above mentioned, are necessary, to obviate that uncertainty which is so apt to arise in the mind of the young student in history, with respect to the identity of places, which bore so many various appellations.

Among the rivers of Assyria, the Tigris may justly be reckoned the chief, not only because it washed all the western skirts of the country, and the other rivers fell into it, but

also because all the greatest cities, Nineveh, Otesiphon, &c. were situated upon it.

The modern name of Assyria, is Curdistan, or the country of the Curds. Syria, we are informed, is a very pleasant country, and the fertility such, that almost the whole of it may be called a garden. It abounds with all things. It is mostly a plain country, covered with a deep rich soil, and therefore cultivated with the greater facility and less labour. There is a remarkable circumstance in the account we have of the Orontes, which indeed, if we may give any credit to it, may in a great measure account for the above-mentioned surprising degree of fertility of this country, as the water of that river must on the supposition, contain some strong alkaline salt, which operates very favourably as a manure; we are told that the waters of the Orontes are not fit to drink, and that the fish, which, notwithstanding this circumstance, live in it, are equally unfit for food; this does not go down much more easily than the fish bones would, if the water is in general so destructive to animal life.

There are two very remarkable vallies, with salt pits in this country, one near Aleppo, the other in the neighbourhood of Palmyra, they continually shoot forth salt in surprising abundance. There are also several medicinal waters. The cedars of Lebanon deserve also some notice; there are but few of them now standing; they are near a christian monastery called Canobine, not far from Tripoli. They stand in the midst of snow, near the highest part of Libanus. In this part the snow is said by some writers to continue on the ground nearly the whole year; others assert the contrary; this may very possibly be owing to the different degrees of severity of the weather, at the several seasons different travellers have been there. Of the old trees there are now only sixteen standing, the largest of which was found to measure twelve yards about, its branches spreading thirty-seven yards round, and about five or six yards from the ground, the tree divides itself into five main branches, each equal to a great tree. There is a circumstance, in the account of these trees, from whence this extract is taken, which deserves notice: as they spread out to a great distance at top, with a broad flat head, almost like an umbrella, the weight of snow that would lodge upon them might undoubtedly break their branches, as in some seasons the snow falls in immense quantities; to prevent this, they are reported to have the extraordinary faculty of preparing themselves against it, by stretching their branches upwards, till they form a cone; thereby exposing the smallest surface possible to the heavens, and by that means preserving themselves from ruin. This certainly at first sounds too much of the marvellous, though upon reflection it seems capable of being physically accounted for. The fibres of that wood may possess an uncommon degree of contractibility, and the extreme cold on the mountain of course tends to draw them together, which must mechanically raise the branches from their horizontal position to a more erect one, and so, by degrees, to a perpendicular, when their natural attraction, on being brought so much nearer together, will complete the work of forming the cone. At the foot of the largest of these trees, there are four stone altars. Upon the day of the transfiguration, the patriarch of the Maronites repairs to them, attended by a number of bishops, priests, and monks, and officiates pontifically in honour of the Virgin, threatening those who injure the trees with an anathema.

In respect to the form of government which prevailed among the Syrians, all we know is, that they were anciently governed by heads of

families, called kings, and that there were great numbers of them is certain; as also, that they continued under this form of government, to the days of Saul, appears from the kings of Zobah, and the petty kings in Mesopotamia being summoned to attend Benhadad in war, no fewer in number than thirty-two, as we find in 1 Sam. chap. xiv. As this simple and natural form obtained among their neighbours in Canaan, and other places, there can be no doubt that all these nations were at first divided into many small kingdoms. Concerning their laws we have nothing to build upon, they were in all likelihood few, and depended upon the arbitrary will of the prince; for all their kings affected to claim divine honours, and set themselves above all the gods of the people they vanquished; sometimes even requiring that no other deity, besides themselves, should be worshipped, as we find in 2 Kings, xviii. and Judith, iii. It would be vain, therefore, to look for any settled form of law amongst a people labouring under such despotism.

We are also pretty much in the dark as to their religion; in general we know, that they, like the rest of the surrounding nations, were idolaters, and of the most detestable description, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that the knowledge of the true God was preserved amongst a very small portion of his creatures.

Their customs, arts, manners, and trade, must have differed but little from those of the Babylonians.

*Conclusion.*

When the writer first conceived the plan of distributing cosmological information among the students of history, through the medium of one of the most useful periodical publications, the Universal Magazine, it was his intention to have conducted the reader round the habitable globe; describing, in the first place, those parts only which were known to the ancients, with the origin of the first spread of mankind over the world; and secondly, to have traced the origin of the inhabitants of those tracts of country, which have since, at different periods, been discovered, and have added so largely to the general population. The design, it will be readily granted, is in itself extensive, and attended with some difficulty, not only requiring considerable information, but much judgment, in selecting the best, from amongst the numerous and different accounts and conjectures of the several authors, however respectable, who have treated of this subject. He is by no means so vain, as to flatter himself that as far as he has gone, his success has been equal to the importance of the subject; on the contrary, he is conscious of many imperfections, and whatever degree of merit, if any, may attach to the attempt he has made, must be left to the candour and liberality of the reader; at the same time it is with regret he perceives, that as the subject opens before him, it discovers a more extensive view, than he at first imagined; requiring much more time, and greater room, than could be solicited in a Magazine, the principal object of which is variety. Fearing, therefore, that his readers, particularly those less attracted by such subjects, may begin to think him tedious, he will desist from further trying their patience, together with that of the editor, thinking himself highly favoured already by the indulgence shown to his repeated communications. To those readers, however, who may view his efforts in a more partial light, he feels an apology due, for the abrupt manner in which he, for the present, takes leave of them; begging them to accept of his promise, that at a future period, and perhaps in somewhat of a different form, he will recommence his task, with redoubled efforts, and recruited vigour, on a subject, in itself not unenter-

taining, and certainly of great use, to regulate our ideas, and give us some notion of the moral and political characters of the different people and nations, whose history we may be perusing; so that it may be called in some respects, the outline, or skeleton of history; being to history, what osteology is to anatomy; for the first spreading of mankind over this our globe, their settling in different parts, of vast extent, and at a great distance from each other, and the original cause of that similitude we so often discover between many of them notwithstanding their remoteness, being the ground work and subtending power of all those curious and intricate scenes, which history discovers to us, bears a considerable analogy to the office of the bones, which subtend the muscular flesh, and thereby give due action to that curious vascular system, from whence arises those wonderful, and never sufficiently to be admired phenomena, which adorn, and in so many different ways exhibit, the natural functions of the microcosm.

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*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

ALLOW me, Mr. Editor, to intrude on your numerous readers some mention of a grievance, which many may deem too obvious to be worthy the notice of a Miscellany so respectable as yours. I mean, sir, the lotteries; concerning which seductive enticements are every day thrust into our hands in this populous city.

This mode of raising money for the public exigency is, comparatively, an introduction of late years to our columns of ways and means; and has, I believe, in no country been carried to such an extent as in this. I have recently witnessed more than one scene of domestic misery in consequence of this dangerous system, to describe which the pen of poetry would be too cold. In one instance, the wife of a reputable tradesman died broken-hearted; in another the wretched parent lived to deplore his infatuation over six destitute babes!—I need not observe that the mode of gambling termed insurance produced the ruin of these miserable people.

It may be said that the laws forbid, under heavy penalties, the nefarious traffic of insurance; so they do; but, alas, they cannot prevent it! It is carried on to an inconceivable amount during the drawing of every lottery, and in each of those fatal days involves the beggary of hundreds.

The wise Chinese, we are told, are as careful to prevent the evils of immorality as to punish them when committed. Happy were it if our legislature would condescend to copy, in this point, the simple virtue of these remote people. Too frequently, I fear, may the abandoned victim of public justice trace his first deviation to the consequences of that authorized gaming-school, the lottery.

Laudable measures have been adopted, by the watchfulness of our government, to curb the licentiousness of the pharo-table and the dice-box; but can it be imagined these will be effectually operative while the same government *licenses* the destructive vice of gaming in another form? Indeed there appears some injustice in prohibiting that *in private* which is rendered *in public* a source of legislative emolument. While government derives a branch of the revenue from the toleration of an error in the hands of the multitude, is it to be supposed the affluent individual will regard with dread the performance of the same impropriety, though in a less rational modification.

The *licensed stews*, abolished in the reign of Henry, I cannot but think a harmless institution, compared with the gigantic evils of a licensed system of gaming.

The ill effects of this custom seem incalculable. In a mercantile country it is peculiarly improper.—The young tradesman learns to look with disdain on the slow, but certain and honourable profits of industry, when accustomed to contemplate the immense sums to be attained by the evolutions of chance. He turns his calculations to other probabilities than those of commercial interchange; and while he does so, penury steals upon him, attended by every degradation that indolence can communicate.

Supposing the lotteries to produce half a million annually to government, we are not without many skilful financiers who could surely devise some better means of raising that sum than by a toleration of the public propensity to gambling.

It may be said the schemes are equitable; and the sums hazarded inconsequential; while those to be acquired may soften the wants of the decayed, and assist the rise of industry. All this may be possible; the schemes are undoubtedly just; but could we mark the progress of the prizes, both high and low, I fear we should seldom see them add to the permanent happiness of their possessors—and still it is gaming; still the germ of a destructive vice is scattered far and wide, and its fruits can hardly fail to enlarge every item of the catalogue of human miseries.

Submitting these cursory observations to your indulgence, I am, sir, yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

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*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your impartial Magazine, permit me to defend myself against the illiberal attack of a critical reviewer for March 1805, in his notice of the Life of Bonaparte, if it is not contrary to your practice to listen to complaints against other periodical writers. Though I trust I am not blind to my own faults, and am thoroughly convinced of the mediocrity of my talents, I am not willing that they should be underrated by partiality or malevolence. A critic who writes from an honorable motive, never descends to falsehood and misrepresentation, nor asserts more than he is able to prove; he dwells not merely on the faults, without saying a word about the merits of an author; and in order to give a candid account of the books he reviews, selects examples both of the one and the other. The critic of whom I have to complain, accuses me of giving little else than a collection of stories, which have been known by heart for many years; to him they may be familiar, but I deny that they are generally so, and even supposing it to be the case, is an historian to be precluded from stating facts, merely because they are well known at the time in which he writes? If this is the case, posterity must be content to read romance; though I have not omitted to relate facts merely on account of their notoriety, I have also produced others not so generally received. That the story of the massacre at Jaffa was copied *word for word* from Sir R. Wilson's narrative, I positively deny, for it is much compressed from his account. The fact of the cannon balls tearing up the ground under the feet of Bonaparte's horse, the critic may have read exactly in the same words, but it is somewhat singular if he did, for I translated it myself from Petit's account of the battle of Marengo. The critic's severity on my statement of the expensive materials from which my book was composed, he would probably have spared, had he considered, that the term applied not to the price of each separate article, but to the expence of the whole: it would be rather an odd method of depreciating the value of a library, to say that it consisted of books not worth more than six shillings a

volume, one with another. I repeat it again, that the collection of books from which my Life of Bonaparte was composed, is not *generally* attainable, because it is expensive, and, therefore, not easily purchased. The reviewer asserts, that the Materials for Thinking, is a book utterly unknown, because it has not come under his cognizance, it was not, however, unknown to his predecessor, who honored it with his notice. The gentleman, without knowing any thing about me or my concerns, attempts to prove by a very curious deduction, that my own pecuniary emolument was the only object I had in view, when I published; the price of the book is a sufficient answer to such an insinuation; for though I sold the whole edition of 500 copies; it only repaid me the expence of printing, &c. and the second edition I have given wholly to my bookseller, to print at his own expence. That the book contains no great depth of argument or novelty of remark, may possibly be true, it only aims at being a faithful record of facts, without partiality or prejudice. The remainder of the reviewer's remarks, which relate solely to opinions, I leave to the judgment of my readers, who will decide between us: all I have intended, is to guard them against his misrepresentation and calumny. The gentleman, if he deserves that name, has treated me throughout with much apparent contempt, which I must tell him gives me very little uneasiness, because he neither seems entitled to do so, by his talents nor his celebrity, and because I well know how undeservedly the praise and censure of reviewers in general is bestowed. I have never sought to propitiate them by *any* means whatever. I live at too great a distance from the literary world, to have either friends or enemies among those who compose it; literature is the amusement of my life, and I have sought to make my studies profitable to others, though never to myself, beyond the pleasure they afford me. I am not an author by profession, and, thank God! I am not a reviewer by trade! Though it should be the study of those who set up for the guides of the public taste, and the public morality, to foster and support men of independent fortune, who devote themselves to literature, yet they seem rather to turn it into a craft which they wish to keep to themselves, and deter all others from venturing to understand. From the candour and liberality with which you have hitherto treated all I have addressed to you, I am induced to hope you will give this letter a favorable reception, and by so doing, you will greatly enhance the kindness I have already received.

W. BURDON.

*Tynemouth, June* 8, 1805.

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*Desirous at all times of obliging a learned contributor to the Universal Magazine, and not less anxious to be thought impartial among our literary disputants, we are induced to yield to the request of our Oxonian correspondent, contained in the following letter, after having thought to lay the subject aside.*

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

I HAVE just received my copy of the Universal Magazine for the last month, and am very sorry that you express an unwillingness to insert my last reply to Ordevex. I put it to your candour and sense of fairness, whether I am not entitled to its insertion, and whether, in strict truth, I trespass on the pages of your valuable Miscellany, more than any other controversialists who write on subjects of a more private nature, and in no wise connected with subjects of a public nature. I certainly did not, nor do I intend to take up my pen again on the subject of that letter, whatever may be the conduct of my adversaries: and upon this condition, and this assurance, I will

still hope that you will consider it not unworthy a place in the Magazine. G. N.

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### MR. NOTEGORE'S REJOINDER TO ORDEVEX.

Facit indignatio versus. JUVENAL.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

I PREFIX this motto, by way of commentary, upon that which decorated the reply of Ordevex in your last number, because I am of opinion, that nothing but the most unruly anger could have fabricated so ludicrous a parody, and, indeed, if at the outset of your correspondent's letter, I was amused with this supposition, my conjecture on this point was most decidedly established, as I proceeded with the perusal of his Diatribe, and had unerring testimony of his virulent eruptions, and his malignant spleen. I am of opinion, that the variety of different judgments which prevail in the world, like the wind blowing at various times, from various quarters, and with various degrees of violence and temperature, is certainly productive of a salutary agitation. If all men thought alike on all subjects, their pursuits would flag like fire or want of opposition; and that enlivening diversity which appears in human life, and is found to promote the ends of usefulness and advantage, by mutually supplying defects, and by stimulating to cheerful exertion, would sink into the dead repose of unvaried uniformity. An offensive stagnation would be the consequence of an exact and universal resemblance of sentiments, instead of that enlivening vivacity, which results from the apparent chaos, the discordant concord of taste and studies, and parties and principles. From a persuasion of the truth of these sentiments, I confess myself an advocate for controversial criticism, but, Sir, it too frequently happens, that, in the conduct of these polemical agitations, pride intervenes, where the appeal was made to reason, and where reason only should decide; that men consider their personal importance, intimately connected with the maintenance of those sentiments they may happen to have advanced, and if they should acknowledge themselves mistaken or convinced by the arguments of an opponent; such an avowal would be held by all to be a humiliating confession of their own inferiority, and thus the object of the controversy ceasing to be truth, becomes the triumph of victorious disputation. Actuated by this heedless zeal, Ordevex has culled the choicest flowers of Billingsgate and Clare market, and poured them upon my devoted head, in a most rapid torrent of invective, and with the persecuting fury of resentful malevolence. I pity him. Sentiments very different from those of anger are excited in my mind, when I see a man, after violating the sacred obligations of correctness and candour, impelled by the vehemence of his own passion, totally to forget that politeness of manner, which is always observed amongst gentlemen even in their severest contests, and that decorum which is due to the manifold readers of your widely-circulating publication. But, Sir, it was not improbable, as it usually happens, that his violence would be in proportion to the weakness of his cause, and that abuse would be brought in aid of sophisticated proof. Such is precisely the case with his whole performance, and he has replied in a style of tempestuous buffeting to my letter, in which I am well aware there was nothing that could be wrested to my discredit, as an advocate for moderation, and in which the most crabbed and captious critic will hardly accuse me of having ventured upon one unfounded objection, or one ungracious reproach. Adopting, therefore, the coarseness of his language, I think it right to reply,

shortly to a publication that may appear plausible to those who mistake the rant of declamation for the cogency of argument, and audacity of falsehood for the calm intrepidity of conscious rectitude. I shall be as concise as possible, for it would be needless to lavish the decorations of language in a composition intended for the instruction and the refutation of one who is obviously alive to none of its beauties, and seemingly incapable of every thing but the virulence of malice, and the malignity of reproach: there, indeed, he is quite at home. The argument between us is thus: the first letter I had the honour of addressing to you, was directed to point out a manifest inconsistency between two passages in Homer, and by administering the simplest remedy possible, I endeavoured to obviate the difficulty, by transposing one word only, and thereby, without at all impairing the metrical precision of the passage, I had the good fortune to render harmonious, what was before clashing and contradictory. This emendation, to which no one with a spark of candour in his bosom, can deny the praise of ingenuity and fairness, did not, forsooth, suit this mysterious gentleman, under the signature of Ordevex, and so leaving his counter and his customers to shift for themselves, down he sits to write a commentary upon my criticism, which he attacked with the most savage effrontery. The object of this curious effusion was to shew, that Homer was perfectly consistent, that the word κεθιυδω simply signified, "reclined;" but, however, that if any one demurred to give up a ready credence to this position, the word καθιζω signified, "to sleep," and would do as well as the other. Now, Sir, these assertions are denied in the second letter, with all the intemperance of wrong-headed zeal: but, I pray your candour in determining whether I speak not the truth. Ordevex, in order to substantiate his assumption, that κεθιυδω signified only "to recline," quoted Pope, who has rendered the passage by that word in his translation. Plainly then, and dispassionately let it be answered, why, if such was not the intention of your correspondent, Pope was quoted at all? Was I not fairly authorised in concluding that the authority of the part was introduced to second and substantiate the "lame and impotent conclusion" of Ordevex? To deny this, is to sin and to tell a falsehood in the very day-light of truth. I replied, therefore, in a gentle amiableness of spirit, which I wish your correspondent had imitated, and I took the liberty of saying, that in no author, with whom I was acquainted, the word κεθιυδω could bear any other interpretation than that of "to sleep;" and with regard to the word καθιζω, I exemplified, by a few quotations that accidentally occurred to my memory, and without any effort of research, that it would bear almost any meaning rather than the particular one which belongs (if we except the verb υπογω,) exclusively to ιυδω and its derivatives. Stunned by my powers of illustration, crushed by my argument, and finding that the cobweb of his criticism, when touched by the magic wand of genuine learning, vanished into air like a bladder of soap suds, he rouses all his antipathy, and endeavours to cow me into trembling and submission by big words, imperative manner, and blustering raillery. Disdaining to retort scurrilities, I will try to discover the traces of our argument, if, indeed, it be possible, amid this muddy maze of bitterness and reproach. In this second letter, then, your wrangling correspondent gives us to understand that he did recognise κεθιυδω in the sense of "to sleep;"—that Mr. Pope's translation was not introduced to support the hypothesis of its only meaning "to repose," although he is unable to tell us for

what other purpose it was introduced; and, lastly, shifting his ground, he says it is immaterial whether καθιζω signifies "to sleep," or "to sit." I say, *shifting his ground*, because you will recollect, that in his former letter he asserted in the most unqualified way, that καθιζε might be substituted for καθευδε, *because the meaning of both was the same.* But now, in his second epistle, he is "not inclined" to authorise the former meaning of that word. By the by, it requires no conjuror to account for this disinclination. After, however, all these palpable tergiversations and contradictions, let us see how he acquits himself. We are informed that it signifies not at all whether Jupiter, on the occasion under consideration, "slept" or "sat:" "Nay," says Ordevex triumphantly, "it is most probable he *sat*, as in such posture he would have been less liable to the intrusion of sleep, than in a *recumbent* one." This is arrant nonsense, and the inflexible and contumacious determination of your correspondent, to stick to this meaning, may be not improperly termed, the very bigotry of error. Attend, Sir, for a moment: It is allowed on all hands that Jupiter *laid down*, at least: It must be so: Ordevex understands, and would wish us to understand also, that Jupiter wished to avoid going to sleep, and that he chose an awkward posture, (perhaps, squatted upon his hams, kissed his great toe, and looked like a huge fool,) on purpose to avoid falling into the arms of Morpheus. The very contrary must appear to be the truth, to every man who has a grain of sense. Jupiter was in that restless state, which desiderates, as the most opportune relief, the refreshing balm of sleep, to quiet and compose the unsettledness and anxiety of his mind. The deity, therefore, courted sleep; Δια δ'ου εχε νηδυμος υπνος, to be sure, but then the absence of this agreeable relief was occasioned, not by his aversion to embrace it, but because it was banished by the intrusion of care, and the distraction of doubt. He was, therefore, writhing under the agonies of anxiety; and the urgency of *business* (if I may use that familiar, but intelligible expression) had such an omnipotent possession of his faculties, that he could not sleep for "very thought of it." Ordevex, however, would have it, that whilst old madame Juno is carousing on her frousy pillow, her poor husband is torturing himself in every sort of awkward attitude;—*perhaps*, kneeling on the buttons of his breeches, and making hideous grimaces; or, *probably*, sitting with a bunch of stinging-nettles beneath his subdorsal promontory, in a state of denudation, or in some other equally natural and equally elegant position; endeavouring, with laudable perseverance, to avoid the embraces of that power, which, in the language of Shakespeare, "knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;" and all this too in the midst of his afflictions! Such a supposition reaches the farthest limit that the genius of nonsense ever traversed: I hope you will not think me too severe, when I say, it is worthy of a place in the reply of Ordevex. The heights of eminence, Sir, no one has ever yet scanned, at least, in the road of science: but when I laugh over this luminous hypothesis, I think we may fairly be said to have fathomed the gulph of ignorance.—It is from a sense of common justice to myself, that I am obliged to protract this letter, and I am certain you will acquiesce in my opinion, that it is expedient for me so to do, after considering the loud and illiberal manner in which I have been attacked. Ordevex accuses me of inconsistency, because in my last letter I apologized for taking up so much of your time, by discussing an "uninteresting subject;" and then for calling this same subject, an "important" one. Now, Sir, knowing very

well the extensive sale of your publication, and that it must of consequence have readers of every description, and that to some of these, a literary subject must of necessity be totally uninteresting in its discussion, I excused myself, from a consideration of that circumstance, from entering very widely into the field of criticism. In reference to them, and their taste of reading, the word "uninteresting" was used; but when I came to speak of the importance of verbal criticism, I spoke of its importance to readers professedly devoted to literature. Many great scholars, we all know (let Samuel Johnson stand for a genus), of the most brilliant talents and consummate erudition, have held up, by a trite and frivolous sort of pleasantry, verbal critics to ridicule, as noisy triflers, as arbiters of commas, as the very lacqueys and slaves of learning, whose greatest ambition is "to pursue the triumph and partake the gale" that wafts writers of genius into the wished-for harbour of fame. It was in opposition to the judgment of such men that I humbly begged leave to consider this department as "important;" and the distinction I made was sufficiently obvious to any one but him who seems naturally disposed to cajole and deceive, and who thought it more convenient on this occasion to exchange fair and manly accusation for the artifices of imposture.—Ordevex, with that singular infelicity (I repeat the expression) that characterizes dulness, has made a bouncing and wholly unqualified assertion, that the translation of Cowper's Homer is superior to the work of Pope. This is a most mistaken notion. The best observations I ever met with on the poetry of Cowper, are to be found in the third number of the Edinburgh Review, where the critics, with rather a too rigid adherence to the inexorable spirit of their motto, have given a very full and ample estimate of his original and brilliant powers, and the review terminates with some reflections on his translation. It is observed with great propriety, that the language of this poet being vulgar and colloquial, very ill accords with the elevated and melodious strains of Homer, although it cannot be denied that he has given a more close and literal import of his author's meaning than Pope. But to this rigid fidelity he has sacrificed the smoothness of the verse, the perspicuity of the expression, and the vigour of the sentiment, and the generality of readers will be of opinion, that the poetical beauty of the original was better worth preserving than the particular signification of his expressions; and that the splendor of the Homeric diction is altogether as essential a part of his composition, as the sense and the meaning which they convey. But Cowper, with all his pretensions to faithfulness, is not quite so faultless and so accurate as Ordevex, and those who take up their opinions on hearsay, would imagine. Allow me, for I have investigated the matter with the most profound, and I may add, the most successful precision, to touch a little on this head: When in Od. 4, v. 73, Telemachus describes the mansion of Menelaus, Mr. C. renders ἠλεκτρον amber, contrary to the explanation of Pliny, who defines electrum to be gold, containing a fifth part of silver, and quotes the Homeric passage. See Plin. l. 33, c. 4. Amber ornaments, I believe, are never mentioned by Homer in the singular. Thus in Od. 18, v. 294, the golden necklace presented by Eurymachus is called ἠλεκτροισιν ἐερμενον. —Again, Homer Od. 11, v. 579, places two vultures by the side of Tityus, which entered his bowels, and tore his liver by turns, and adds, to enhance the horror of the image, οὐδ' ἀπαμυνετο χερσι—"he had not hands to rescue him," entranced, no doubt, or chained to the ground. This Cowper translates:

"Nor suffic'd his hands to fray them thence." Why not, if he had a hand for each vulture, unless we suppose him chained or entranced.—And again, Od. 19, v. 389, Ulysses removes from the light of the hearth into the shade, lest the nurse, who had already discovered a striking resemblance in his shape, voice, and limbs, to those of her lost master, by handling the thigh, and seeing all at once the scar on it, should be convinced that he could be no other, and betray him: This Cowper translates thus:

"Ulysses, (for beside the hearth he sat,)
Turn'd quick his *face* into the shade, alarm'd
Lest, handling him, she should at once remark
His scar, and all his stratagem unveil."

And lastly: Od. 8, v. 400, Euryalus, eager to appease Ulysses for the affront offered him, addressed Alcinous his chief; Cowper turns Alcinous into his father: "When thus Euryalus his *Sire*, addressed." Now the sons of Alcinous were Laodamas, Halius, and Clytoneus. I could bring forward many other exemplifications of unfaithfulness, but enough has been said, to shew the truth of my allegation. Before I conclude, I hope Ordevex will not think me hypercritical, if I notice the ridiculous assistance, which he has constantly sought from marks of admiration(!). When he wishes to eke out his phalanx of scornful expression, he brings up the rear of his periods with these auxiliaries, sometimes in rank, and sometimes in single file, in proportion to the virulence of the venom by which he is impelled. For my part I profess myself impregnable to all such offensive operations: they belong to the printer, and not to the writer, although Ordevex, no doubt, with his usual sagacity, thought they would add a considerable zest and eclat to his ebullitions. Finally, I must retort the accusation of inconsistency in my turn upon Ordevex. In one part of his last letter, he attacks me for suggesting a reading of a word upon my own egotistical declaration of its being right, and then ridicules me for entrenching myself within the authority of so many learned names. Thus he was determined to be incandescently wrong-headed to the last. With regard to quotations, I disdain to avert the imputation of pedantry, which the illiterate or the petulant may throw upon the passages I have occasionally introduced from the writings of antiquity. With the variety of illustrations in my last, Ordevex was probably hampered, and that circumstance may have made him more peevish. Being well aware of the idleness of throwing pearls before swine, I have endeavoured to steer clear of learned appeals to classical authors, and shall only take the liberty of introducing one at the close of this letter, which I hope my antagonist will be enabled to construe with the assistance of his parish schoolmaster, his dictionary, and his parsing book: for I wish to inform him, Sir, that whatever he may hereafter please to think, or chuse to write, upon any composition of mine that is honoured with a place in your valuable Publication, I shall take to my relief the consolation that a mighty genius administered unto himself on a similar occasion: *Vituperatus qui sit, haud mediocri sane honori sibi ducat, se tam absurdo, et stolido nebuloni displicere.*

*Miltoni Resp. ad Sal.*

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

*Oxford, April* 10.

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## ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

[Continued from page 480.]

*QUEST. I.* Which are the principal occurrences in profane history between the birth of Cyrus and the year that Solon was archon of Athens?

In this period, of which we have but few authentic documents, little occurs necessary to be fixed deeply

in the memory. The Babylonians are extending their empire in the east, and in the west the Roman government, if we are to believe the historians, had acquired some degree of consistency. The first Tarquin was their king, and in the year that Cyrus was born, that is, in the year before Christ 599, he is said to have conquered the Fidenates and the Latins. This is a good date for the memory, although we can give but little credit to the history of Rome under its kings; but, by settling this event in the reign of Tarquin, at nearly six hundred years before Christ, we connect together by easy dates the birth of Cyrus, a remarkable date in the eastern history, with a sufficiently important event in the Roman history.

Egypt was in its splendor during this period, but approaching to its ruin. In the year that Solon died, Psammis their king made an expedition into Ethiopia, and was succeeded by Apries, the same as the Pharaoh-Haphra of the Scriptures. Of this mighty empire we know little but what we meet with in the Scriptures, and the reign of this Pharaoh is important, as in it Egypt received a shock from the arms of Nebuchadnezzar, from which it never after recovered. We have many fabulous histories given us of Egypt, many conjectures on the reigns of various monarchs, but the veil of antiquity, like that over one of its pretended goddesses, is not to be drawn aside. The mighty works left behind in their canals, their pyramids, and their temples, prove that there must have once been a stable government in that country, exactly the reverse of what now exists in it; and the history may remain in the hieroglyphics, which are to be seen in all parts of the country, but vain has hitherto been the attempt to decypher them, and if we had the skill to do it, the knowledge obtained would be probably that only of a few dates of no great importance.

*Quest.* II. What are the reflections to which these occurrences give rise?

The history of Rome merits attention, because this city has had the most extensive influence, and an influence of the longest duration and of the most extraordinary nature, of any city in the world. In the period of which we are speaking, it was under kingly government; but at that time its territory was small, and if it had remained under the same form of government, it would not probably have extended its empire beyond the seas of Italy. The history of the kings may be read over, but it hardly deserves to make much impression on the memory. We can scarcely depend on any one of the facts recorded, and it is only when the state became republican, that it rises into importance. It is not improbable, that the first huts were erected by a banditti under the command of Romulus, and that as such a race is commonly very superstitious, they received their religious institutions from Numa. These two laid the foundations of their political consequence, the former by establishing a senate, and promoting a warlike spirit: the latter by impressing the mind with that religious awe, which was just sufficient to answer the purposes of a banditti, to preserve a degree of honour and honesty with each other, and a disregard of every thing which came in the way of their ambition in their concerns with foreign nations. Force and fraud were the basis of their system: both co-operated in making this city the terror of mankind. By degrees their conquests extended from robberies committed on the villages around, to the plunder of cities and kingdoms.

But force scarcely created so extensive an influence as the fraud of the republic, erected on the ruins of

its heathen greatness. The papal republic is an object of no less admiration than that of the ancient Romans. The discipline, by which the latter overcame the world, is a puny effort, compared with the slight of hand tricks, by which a set of old men contrived to make kings bow to their yoke, and empires tremble at their nod. From this period the reader of history should begin to fix his attention on so extraordinary a government. The causes which produced at one time a set of the most hardy warriors that were ever seen, and at another the most intriguing cunning, rapacious, and treacherous statesmen that ever disgraced any country, and who would, however, despise the little puny arts, which our great statesmen lately have practised—these causes must be worthy of diligent research. If mankind, by studying them attentively, shall discover, that the knaves and villains, who under the titles of dictators, consuls, and popes, were aggrandizing one part of the world at the expence of the other, did nothing but injury to both, they may at last settle in the conviction, that nothing, which is obtained by force or fraud, is worthy the aim of a generous mind, or an independent nation.

Egypt has lately excited the attention of every country in Europe. Volumes have been poured upon the public, descriptive of the ruins of this ancient empire. Yet how little is the information to be derived from all the researches of ancients and moderns, independent of what we find recorded of this once powerful nation in the Scriptures. What then is this fame, that vain men so much seek after, and how idle are the attempts to obtain it! The monarch, who erected a pyramid, thought that his name would live as long as the stones preserved their situation. He is not, however, known; and if his name had remained on the stupendous pile, what would it have declared, but that the individual who bore it was engaged in wasting human strength to no good purpose, and in raising a monument of his folly! The history of those men who planned the canals of the Nile, and regulated the divisions and subdivisions of its waters, for the benefit of an extensive country, deserved a better fate. Notwithstanding the abominable wickedness and folly of Egypt, it possessed some sources of knowledge, by which mankind were benefitted: and Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and Plato were enabled to introduce into Europe much information, which the priests veiled in secret character, and which in their hands was of little importance. By coming into the hands of Europeans, and being discussed with freedom, science was improved: for, if Egypt had not been destroyed by the Persians, and its priestly system had continued to this hour, little would be their advance in science, and the priests would be entitled to consideration very little above that of our modern gipsies.

*Quest.* III. Which are the principal occurrences in English history, between the revolution of 1688, and the treaty of Ryswick?

The expulsion of James the Second, and the introduction of a foreigner to the crown of England, could not but be attended with important consequences. The nation was not, however, prepared for the benefits, which the enlarged mind of William would have conferred upon it. He wished to stifle religious discontents, and to prevent the horrible mischiefs which priestly factions are perpetually endeavouring to excite; and by extending toleration to all, and adopting a grand comprehensive system, to unite together both churchmen and dissenters. But his efforts were unsuccessful. The high church party, released from the fears of popery, had no

inclination to concede much to any without their own pale, and it was with great difficulty that William, baffled in his attempts to remove the sacramental test, was enabled to indulge his protestant subjects, not belonging to the church established by law, with a toleration. This was granted in the act passed in the year 1689, entitled an act for exempting their majesties' protestant subjects, dissenting from the church of England, from the penalties of certain laws. This act rescued the dissenters from the marked intolerant proceedings of the church clergy: yet they were compelled to profess a belief in the Trinity: but as they had now the right of worship in their chapels, provided the doors were open, they received the boon, small as it was, with satisfaction.

If in England the episcopal church was marked by its intolerance, one part of the island determined to be free from its yoke, and the Scotch ended their struggles, in which the victory had long been doubtful between the priests and presbyterians, by obtaining an act of parliament, which in this same year 1689, abolished episcopacy in Scotland. That part of the island has ever since been under the presbyterian form. Episcopacy is established in England, the presbyterian religion in Scotland. The disputes about which was the best religion, used to agitate men's minds: but people of late years have come to a better agreement upon these subjects, and think that the great plan for every individual, is to keep himself as far as possible from the shackles of either party.

William's conduct, in endeavouring to stifle religious discontents, commands our applause; but one event in his reign will be a blot upon his character for ever. The Scotch clans were injurious to their own country, and their feudal tenures engendered every bad quality in the mind: but they were to be reduced easily into a state of civilization by gentle methods, whereas cruelty delayed the dissolution of the system. A day had been appointed for the submission of the feudal lairds or petty country squires: the Laird of Glencoe, having done every thing in his power to that purpose, had returned to his glen, and soon after received a party of Scotch regulars entertaining the commanding officer with the utmost hospitality for a fortnight in his house. To strike terror into the lairds, it had been recommended to the king by the secretary for Scotland, to put the inhabitants of Glencoe to the sword, and the wicked sovereign, complying with the wicked proposal, signed the barbarous order for a military execution or massacre of his subjects. A Captain Campbell, whose name is enrolled on the lists of infamy, received this order, degraded himself by the hospitality he received from a man, into whose breast he intended to plunge a dagger, and in the night of the fifteenth day of his entrance into the valley, turned his sword upon his host, and with his ruffian soldiers massacred the unarmed and defenceless inhabitants. This horrible catastrophe took place in the year 1691, and the highlands of Scotland cursed the memory of William who gave, and the Argyle regiment which could execute such bloody and infamous orders.

The massacre of Glencoe brings to the recollection of every reader the answer of a brave officer, who received similar orders from that cruel and cowardly sovereign of France who joined in the massacre of Bartholomew, and shot his own subjects: "Your majesty has brave soldiers under my command, but not one executioner!" This speech ought to form part of the military instructions of every officer and soldier in the world.

The events of late years, and particularly the connection between the bank, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Melville,

render its establishment an occurrence worthy of notice. It was established, but not without opposition, by act of parliament in the year 1693. The opposers declared that they saw nothing in the institution, but a monopoly, and the certainty of this trading company engrossing the money of the whole kingdom. They asserted that it would become the tool of government, and be subservient to the most arbitrary measures. That it would encourage and increase the national debt, be the rendezvous of brokers and jobbers, turn the merchant from the pursuit of an honourable traffic, and introduce and encourage the worst and most pernicious systems of gambling.

Whether the establishment of the bank deserved the censures upon the institution cast upon it at the time, will be denied assuredly by those who now roll in their chariots, on the gains of scrip and omnium; but the next measure of importance would, if it had not been broken through, have preserved the kingdom from the late disgraceful scenes which it has been our fate to witness. In the year 1694, the act of parliament was passed for triennial parliaments, by which the constituents and representatives were kept near to each other, and an opportunity was offered of soon correcting an error made by a bad choice. The necessity of frequent parliaments forms an article in the bill of rights; the immense increase of the national debt, and the burthen of taxes, shew the wisdom of such a measure, and the mischief resulting from the want of it.

*Quest.* IV. What are the reflections to which the above occurrences give rise?

The vain attempt of William to extend the circle of christian union, shews how dangerous it is in any country to give encouragement to a priestly faction of any kind whatsoever. It matters not by what names the faction is called; whenever it can shelter itself under the pretext of religion, it has but one object in view, to extend its own power, and to depress its adversaries. The history of every country convinces us of this truth, and it only strikes us with astonishment, that so strange a phenomenon should subsist, as is now witnessed, in the united kingdom. Much more than one-half of the kingdom are debarred from accepting certain offices of the state, by the state itself: and of those, to whom the state makes no objection, the church ought, to a very great majority; for, according to its principles, none should communicate with it, or take the sacramental test, who do not believe its articles, and accede to its canons. How the people can do this, when the clergy have not settled the meaning of their articles, it is difficult to determine; and perhaps it is better to eat the bread, and drink the wine, than to enter into the discussion.

The Scotch established the presbyterian religion, in order to get rid of the exactions of bishops; but did they take sufficient care to prevent presbyters from being equally mischievous? A curious circumstance now occasions much discussion in Edinburgh. A person of considerable merit in the philosophical world, was lately elected unanimously to succeed to the mathematical professorship: but it seems, he had, in a note, thrown out an idea, which the Edinburgh clergy found out to be not consistent with their notions of orthodoxy. A learned writer has proved, that this sentiment has been maintained by English bishops; but what signifies that, the presbyters are not to be determined by authorities on this side the Tweed. The error at Edinburgh is in permitting the interference of presbyters at all, in any matter out of the immediate line of their church: for what con-

nection is there between a professor of mathematics and a presbyter! The former knows no articles but demonstration; the opinions of the latter depend upon synods and assemblies.

That the Bank of England has absorbed the money of the country, the circulation of its paper demonstrates: but little did its most violent opposers ever imagine that it would be permitted to circulate its paper, without the obligation to pay what is promised to be paid on demand. The prophecy of its connection with government is unfortunately too true; or, when it stopped payment, it would, like every other trading company that could not pay the demands upon it, have been declared bankrupt. This connection has been unfortunate to both parties, to the government and to the bank, and the derangement of the system will not be easily restored. If there had been triennial parliaments, this evil would not have taken place.

Triennial parliaments have often been called for, but the general cry is, that it would not be for the benefit of the people; the real fact is, that the crown would be as much a gainer as the people. In the present system every thing is done by an oligarchy, which, as we have seen, will thrust a minister upon the sovereign. This oligarchy owes its power to the long duration of parliament; which makes the house of commons not representatives of the commons of England, but a kind of petty peers, a species of basse noblesse. The real nobility of England is connected with the country by its landed property, and sense of honour; the basse noblesse, many of them may be without property, and it is not to the people that they look, but to the minister of the day. Both sovereign and people would have more influence, if triennial parliaments were restored. Perhaps the delinquency of Lord Melville may be the means of restoring the constitution of this country.

*Quest.* V. What is the fashionable world?

This is a world of itself, having its own customs, laws, and manners, and aiming in every thing to be as much unlike as possible to the rest of their fellow-creatures, whom they look upon as wretches calculated only for the supply of their wants, or as mere blanks in existence. Hence the fashionable world goes to bed when the lower class rises to its labour; it spends its day in sloth, and feels its existence only in night, in the glare of candles, and the dazzle of jewels. Winter is its delight, summer its abhorrence; for in the latter, providence is showing forth its blessings on the human race; but in the winter every comfort is derived from art. It hates the sun, because its light is common to all mankind. It will shiver in winter for want of dress to warm the limbs, though its taste brings on disorders of the most painful nature. The generous feelings of love, friendship, and affection, of patriotism, of benevolence, of charity, are strangers to this world: talent is despised, and a terrible uniformity spreads a languor in every society which is devoted to fashion. Of late years this world has, to the misfortune of England, increased, and is nightly drawing within its vortex many who might have done honour to the human species. From the mode of life led in this world, the best qualities of the head and heart are destroyed; the health is impaired, and a miserable race is generated, eaten up with disease, spleen, and the vapours. As it increases, the honour, courage, and spirit of a nation decrease; and when it has triumphed completely over every attempt of religion and common sense to restrain the folly of dissipation, then is the nation ripe for ruin, and its ruin inevitably follows. The noblesse of France were subjugated by fashion, before they were driven

out of their country by the lower classes, whom they affected to despise; and this ought to be a warning to those of high birth and property among us, who countenance the levity, folly, impiety, and dissipation of the trifling herd of insignificant beings which assumes to itself the name of the fashionable world. Our question arose from a little work, entitled "The Fashionable World Displayed," written by a Mr. Owen, the curate of Fulham, in which he has painted the manners of this inconsistent and self ruinous class, in very striking colours. The work is dedicated to the bishop of London, who attempted a few years back to unite together fashion and religion; but he was much mistaken, if he supposed that any thing but novelty, eloquence, and the title of the preacher, brought any of the fashionable world to his lectures. If the fashionable world is deserving of the lash of Mr. Owen, there is a danger in weak minds of running into the opposite extremes, and the same pen is not ill qualified to describe the manners of that class, which, making war with all amusements, and pretending to very superior piety, imitates the fashionable world, in one of its worst qualities, that of arrogating to itself all merit, and holding the rest of mankind in sovereign contempt; thinking itself every thing, and all without its pale as nothing. The two classes are so nearly united, that it is not uncommon for one, who has run the career of fashion, to end it in fanaticism.

*Quest.* VI. What are the chief distinctions among those who worship only one person as God?

The Unitarian doctrine shocked very much the feelings of the protestants at the reformation; not that it was a novelty in the history of Christianity, but as it had been for so many hundred years kept out of sight, they could not bring themselves with patience to discuss the question. The Trinitarian doctrine had not been established but after long struggles, and the Christian world at one time balanced between the opinions of two rivals for fame, Arius and Athanasius. Arius taught that God was only one person: Athanasius, that the Deity existed in three persons. Arius gave his name to the Arians, who are still a very numerous class; and they differ from the other Unitarians on the character which they give to Christ, the founder of their common faith in Christianity.

Christ, it is now well understood, is not the name of a man, but a title given to a person of the name of Jesus, a Jew, born in the outhouse of an inn, in a small town of Judea, and passing the early part of his life in an obscure town of Galilee. His miracles and resurrection from the dead proved him to have a right to the title of the *anointed* or *Christ of God;* that is, to be the prince designated by God to be the head of the human race. When his apostles went with the tidings of salvation to all the nations, they found the people every where attached to the worship of false gods, and believing that mortals sprung from divine origin, and were frequently raised to heavenly power. Hence the idea of a person crucified did violence to their feelings; and they conceived his character to be raised, by giving to him divinity, and that in fact the human shape was merely a covering to the God, who performed miracles, and permitted his own body to suffer in appearance a violent death.

Arius opposed this doctrine, but he also could not comprehend that a mere man could perform the functions ascribed to the Christ. As he professed his belief in only one person as God, and as he knew of no other rational beings besides, except men and angels, and as man was not suited, he thought, to the christian dispensation, he could do no otherwise than make his Christ an

angel, or a pre-existent being, that put on human form. Hence the Unitarians are divided into two classes; the one believing that Christ was in existence before he was conceived in the womb of his mother; the other class believing that he had no existence till that time. Of the latter opinion was Socinus; and of this opinion is the body generally called Unitarians; for though the Arians are as properly Unitarians as the others, yet it is not usual to appropriate to them the latter title.

The Arians are divided into two classes, usually known by the name of high and low Arians. The high Arians believe that Christ was not only an angel, but that he was a delegated angel, to create and govern the world: the low Arians believe, on the other hand, that he had nothing to do with this creation or government, but that merely he was an angel, or pre-existent being, endued with powers superior to man. The high Arian opinion is growing very much out of fashion, and the low Arians do not seem to attach much weight to their opinions.

The Unitarians, to whom this appellation is given, in contradistinction to the Trinitarians, and as distinguished from the Arians, are divided in their opinions also on the person of Christ, one class believing him to have had a natural, the other a supernatural origin; the former, that he was the son of Joseph and Mary; the latter, that he was the son of Mary, who conceived in a miraculous manner. The former hold, therefore, the first chapters in the gospels of Matthew and Luke, which give an account of the miraculous conception, to be spurious; the latter receive them as authentic records from the apostles, but do not esteem the belief or disbelief of this point as an article of great importance. Christianity, with them, depends upon the conviction that Jesus is the Christ, whether he was or not born of a virgin; but they conceive that their opinion is strengthened by the original prophecy relative to his coming in the book of Genesis, "the seed of the woman shall bruise the head of the serpent."

A more considerable difference prevails among them on the character which the Christ supports: the one party looking upon him as an exemplary teacher and prophet, who taught the necessity of a virtuous life, and proved the certainty of the resurrection in his own person; but they do not allow of any benefit derived from his coming into the world, beyond that of instruction and example. The other party conceives him to be essentially necessary to the future life and salvation of mankind; and that he is the Saviour by God's appointment, being the medium by which future life is communicated to man. Thus Adam is with them the head of the creation, which dies. Christ is the head of the creation, which lives. As we have no reason to believe, that without Adam's sin, there would have been death in the world; so we have no reason to believe, that without the obedience of Christ, completed by his sufferings and death, man could have any pretensions to or would attain to everlasting life. They do not pretend to account for the reasons why sin should in the one case produce death on the posterity of Adam, any more than why the obedience of Christ should produce life to all who believe in him. They consider both as facts established by Scripture, and they therefore look up to Christ as the author, under God, of all the happiness which they hope to attain. He is their lawgiver, and king, and saviour; and by these characters is raised, in their apprehensions, far above any prophet or teacher: but they look upon him only as an agent in the hands of God, and pay him no homage, but what is due from one man to another of superior virtue, and by whom the greatest benefits

have been conferred on his brethren. The Unitarians of Cambridge are in this latter class, and a fuller account of the opinion, it is said, is likely to be given to the public by Mr. Tyrwhitt, who is distinguished in that university by his knowledge on every point relative to the Unitarian controversy.

From a sermon also of Mr. Belsham, lately published, on entering upon his charge, as minister of the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street, may be collected the tenets of the body with which he is connected.

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*Questions to be answered next Month.*

What are the principal occurrences between the year in which Solon was archon of Athens, and the taking of Babylon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Ryswick and the Union with Scotland?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind the greatest number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

What are the chief distinctions among those protestants who worship three persons as God?

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, &c. &c.

[Concluded from page 396.]

IN our former Number we left this "*ornamento e splendor del secol nostro*" inspecting the works of art at Paris, to which his access was made very flattering, by means of a letter of recommendation of him from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Merry, the then resident minister at Paris. Mr. King, the American ambassador at the court of Great Britain, did him the same kindness with respect to the representative of the United States in that metropolis: in short, by these honourable credentials, all places to which his desire led him were opened to his inspection. The president, not insensible to the value of such an opportunity, would have rendered it of national advantage, by enriching his academy with casts from the estimable Greek fragments so lately sent home by the committees of Scavans, in Asia Minor, and the Greek islands; but the war frustrated his laudable design. Mr. West acknowledged the personal respect and civility shewn him by inviting to a *dejeune*, at the hotel *de Marigny*, the president of the arts, the distinguished gentlemen of the administration of the central museum of arts, with their ladies and friends, as well as many others, celebrious for their talents, and whose admiration of the arts had led them to Paris.

From what has been said, it is obvious, that the fame of Mr. West is not confined to this country, nor is it here alone that testimonials of it have been offered up. They originated here, because he was first known here as an ornament and pillar of the arts. It was so long ago as 1765, as we mentioned before, that he was chosen a member of the incorporated society of artists; and in 1772, his majesty honoured him with the title of historical painter, and afterwards gave him the appointment of surveyor of the royal pictures. His election to the chair of the royal academy, upon the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, was peculiarly honourable—it was *unanimous*. In the same year (1791) he was chosen a member of the Dilettanti society. In the next year he was elected a member of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce; as also a member of the society of antiquaries. About four years ago he was elected a governor of the Foundling-hospital; and in the course of last year became a member of the royal institution. All the above are marks of respect shewn to Mr. West's professional and private character in England: out of it, the academy of Rome made him free to study there, in the first part of his career; and at Florence, by the interest of Sir Horace Mann, and the Marquis Gereni, he was made free of that academy also. At Bologna, at Parma, and at Venice, Mr. West was admitted to the same privilege in their respective academies. The philosophical society of Philadelphia, not backward in estimating and claiming what they had reason to consider in part their own, complimented him with a diploma. The Prince of Waldeck, the Duke of Courland. and other illustrious personages, have availed themselves of Mr. West's talents, and as liberally have

rewarded them. But that which perhaps is a more unequivocal mark of the powerful diffusion of his reputation is, that forgetting the national rivalry, forgetting the rancorous hostility of the two contending powers, the National Institute at Paris, in the department of the fine arts, without any previous intimation or connection, elected him one of its members.

As president of the academy, Mr. West distinguished himself in his first, or, as it may be termed, his inaugural speech. He pointed out the advantages of such an institution, and how much it was calculated to diffuse throughout the kingdom a purer taste in every thing referrible to the fine arts. Indeed all the arts, and even the trades of the country, owe much to Mr. West's precepts and pencil. In the above discourse, he lamented, he said, while in Italy, to observe the decline of the art of painting in that country, and the contrast it exhibited to what it was a century and a half before; and this degeneracy he imputed, on the one hand, to the corrupt taste of its patrons, and, on the other, to the insipid monotony and mannerism among its professors. Mr. West's productions are the fruits of his well-constructed mind, on the unerring models of nature, and all his pictures contain every attribute of that character and propriety which should accompany them. His Agrippina between her children, with the ashes of her husband in her arms---his Achilles between Thetis and his dead friend Patroclus, are exemplifications of this assertion. In short, truth, in his professional, as well as in his moral character, appears to be his guide; and if, on the former account, he may be compared to Apelles, on the latter he may be likened to Epaminondas.

A remark, though founded in error, if made by a person of some authority, is apt to spread and mislead superficial judges. Of this kind may be considered the one which has more than once reached the ears of the writer of this memoir, viz. that among Mr. West's excellencies, his colouring lays the least claim to our admiration. We confess ourselves ignorant of what the term imports, if Mr. West has not succeeded as much in this, as in the other branches of his art. That a great many of his most elaborate works have been of a grave, religious, or pious cast, in which colour forms no striking attribute, is well known; and perhaps, on the sight of these, it might be suggested to some persons, that subjects which had much to do with brilliancy of colouring were not equally within his grasp. But let any one of judgment, who has never heard this groundless idea thrown out, inspect any of his works, in which colouring is necessarily a quality for the eye to take gratification in. Such a person will discern as much of the philosophy of colouring as of designing. There are but three original colours in nature, and Mr. West, we are persuaded, is as familiar with their composition, as he is acquainted with their use and effect. He is too correct a pupil of nature, to err in this respect. He knows why the prism can never offend the most delicate eye, and alike why an artificial rainbow may be so glaringly or injudiciously coloured, as to hurt the sight, though not the most exquisitely constructed. It cannot be denied, that many eminent artists and painters have been less fortunate, have even failed, in some one particular of their art. Rembrandt though so able a designer, was deficient as a colourist. Sir Joshua Reynolds was at a loss when his pencil strayed below the head and neck. Titian, among the modern painters, was reckoned the best colourist, but deficient in correctness: we feel no hesitation, however, to pronounce an opinion, that Mr. West's picture of Phæton soliciting Apollo for the chariot of the sun, and his larger picture of Thetis bringing armour to Achilles, exhibit as much of the science and skill of applying light, shade, and tint, that is, of the philosophy of colouring, as could have fallen to the lot of Titian or any other eminent colourist, modern or ancient. With this firm impression on the mind, with a respect and veneration for a man, who in himself offers so luminous a contrast between the savage, untutored, and the cultivated or polished understanding, we close our memoir; sincerely hoping, that although the labours of his hands, which we are about to enumerate, (as a rare instance of application,) might well be supposed to occupy the long life of a man, that nevertheless, he has much to do, and ample time to perform it in; and that Atropos' hand which cuts short mortality, will spare the one so accomplished, and so disposed to communicate immortality to others.

A CORRECT LIST OF THE WORKS OF MR. WEST.

*Pictures painted for, and in the possession of his Majesty.*—(*Queen's House.*)—Regulus—Hannibal—Epaminondas—Bayard—Wolfe, the second picture—Cyrus and the king of Armenia with his family, captives—Germanicus and Segestus with his daughter, captives—The apotheosis of Prince Alfred and Octavius—The picture of the Damsel accusing Peter.

*In the King's Closet at St. James's, all whole lengths.*—The Queen with the Princess Royal, in one picture—The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, in one picture—Princes Ernest and Augustus; Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, in one picture—Prince William and Prince Edward, in one picture—Prince Octavius.

*Now at Hampton Court.*—The whole length portrait of his Majesty in regimentals, with Lord Amherst and the Marquis of Lothian on horseback in the back ground.

*In Windsor Castle.*— The whole length portrait of her Majesty, with the 14 Royal Children.—The same repeated.

*In the King's Audience-room at Windsor Castle.*—The Battle of Cressy, when Edward III. embraced his son—The Battle of Poitiers, when John, King of France, is brought prisoner to the Prince—The Institution of the Order of the Garter—The Battle of Nevil's Cross—The Burgesses of Calais before Edward III.—Edward III. crossing the Somme—Edward III. crowning Ribemont at Calais—St. George destroying the Dragon—The design of our Saviour's Resurrection, painted in colours, with the Women going to the Sepulchre; also Peter and John—The Cartoon from the above design, for the east window, painted in the Collegiate Church of Windsor, on glass, 36 feet high by 28 feet wide—The design of our Saviour's Crucifixion, painted in colours — The Cartoon from the above design, for the west window in the Collegiate Church, painting on glass, 36 feet high by 28—The Cartoon of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, ditto for ditto—The Cartoon of the Nativity of our Saviour, for ditto, ditto—The Cartoon of the Kings presenting Gifts to our Saviour, for ditto, ditto.

*In his Majesty's possession at Windsor.*—The picture, in water colours, representing Hymen leading and dancing with the Hours before Peace and Plenty—The picture, in water colours, of Boys with the Insignia of Riches—The Companion with Boys, and the Insignia of the Fine Arts (all painted for the Marble Gallery in Windsor Castle.)

*Designs, from which the Ceiling in the Queen's Lodge was done.*—Genius calling forth the Fine Arts to adorn Manufactures and Commerce, and recording the Names of eminent Men in those pursuits—Husbandry aided by Arts and Commerce—Peace and Riches cherishing the Fine Arts—Manufactory giving Support to Industry in Boys and Girls—Marine and Inland Navigation enriching Britannia—Printing aided by the Fine Arts—Astronomy making new Discoveries in the Heavens—The Four Quarters of the World bringing Treasures to the Lap of Britannia—Civil and Military Architecture defending and adorning Empire.

*Pictures painted for his Majesty's Chapel in the Castle of Windsor, explanatory of revealed Religion, from the Four Dispensations.*—(*The Patriarchal Dispensation.*)—The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise—The Deluge—Noah sacrificing—Abraham and his Son Isaac going to Sacrifice—The Birth of Jacob and Esau—The Death of Jacob in Egypt, surrounded by his Twelve Sons.

*Mosaical Dispensation.*— Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh; their Rods turned into Serpents—Pharaoh and his Host lost in the Red Sea, while Moses stretches his Rod over them—Moses receiving the Law on Mount Sinai—Moses consecrateth Aaron and his Sons to the Priesthood—Moses sheweth the Brazen Serpent to the People to be healed—Moses shewn the Promised Land from the top of Mount Pisgah—Joshua crossing the River Jordan with the Ark—The Twelve Tribes drawing Lots for the Lands of their Inheritance, 6 feet by 10—The Call of Isaiah and Jeremiah, each 5 by 14—David anointed King, 6 by 10.

*The Gospel Dispensation.* — Christ's Birth, 6 by 10—The naming of John; or, the Prophecies of Zecharias, ditto—The Kings bringing Presents to Christ, 6 by 12—Christ among the Doctors, 6 by 10—The Descent of the Holy Ghost on our Saviour at the River Jordan, 10 by 14—Christ healing the Sick in the Temple, ditto—Christ's last Supper, 6 by 10—Christ's Crucifixion, 16 by 28—Christ's Ascension, 12 by 18—The Inspiration of St. Peter, 10 by 14—Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews, and receiving the Gentiles, ditto—(The pictures in the *Mosaical Dispensation* are 10 feet by 14.)

*The Revelation Dispensation.*—John called to write the Revelations, 6 by 10—Saints prostrating themselves before the Throne of God, ditto—The opening the Seven Seals; or, Death on the pale Horse, ditto—The overthrowing the old Beast and false Prophet—The last Judgment, ditto—The new Jerusalem, ditto.

*In the possession of the Duke of Rutland.*—Samuel presented to the Altar by his Mother—Christ among the Doctors—Wm. Dalbeny presenting his three Daughters to Alfred the 3d.

*Painted for, and in the possession of Wm. Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill.*—The picture of St. Michael and his Angels fighting and casting out the Red Dragon and his Angels—Ditto of the Women clothed in the Sun—Ditto of John called to write the Revelations—Ditto of the Beast rising out of the Sea—Ditto of the mighty Angel, one Foot upon Sea, and the other on Earth—Ditto of St. Anthony of Padua—Ditto of the Madra Dolo Roso—Ditto of Simeon with the Child in his arms—Ditto of a small Landscape, with a Hunt passing in the back-ground—Ditto of Abraham and Isaac going to Sacrifice—Ditto of a whole length Figure of Thomas of Becket, larger than Life—Ditto of the Angel in the Sun assembling the Birds of the Air, before the Destruction of the old Beast—Four Half Lengths—The small picture of the Order of the Garter, differing in composition from the great picture at Windsor.

*In the possession of the Earl of Grosvenor.*—The picture of the Shunamite's Son raised to Life by the Prophet Elisha—Ditto of Jacob blessing Joseph's Sons—Ditto of the Death of Wolfe, the first picture—Ditto of the Battle of La Hogue—Ditto of the Boyne—Ditto of the Restoration of Charles II.—Ditto of Cromwell dissolving the long Parliament—A small portrait of General Wolfe when a Boy—The picture of the Golden Age.

*In different Churches.*—The picture of St. Michael chaining the Dragon, in Trinity College, Cambridge, 15 feet by 8—Ditto of the Angels announcing the Birth of our Saviour, in the Cathedral Church of Rochester, 10 by 6—Ditto of the Death of St. Stephen, in the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, 10 by 18—Ditto of the Raising of Lazarus, in the Cathedral of Winchester, 10 by 14—Ditto of St. Paul shaking the Viper off his Finger, in the Chapel at Greenwich, 27 by 15—The Supper, over the Communion-table in the Collegiate Church of Windsor, 8 by 19—The Resurrection of our Saviour, in the east window of ditto, 28 by 32—The Crucifixion, in the window of ditto, 28 by 36—The Angel announcing our Saviour's Birth, in ditto, 10 by 14—The Birth of our Saviour, in ditto, 9 by 16—The Kings presenting Gifts to our Saviour, in ditto, ditto—The picture of Peter denying our Saviour, in the Chapel of Lord Newark—The Resurrection of our Saviour, in the Church of Barbadoes, 10 by 6—Ditto of Moses with the Law, and John the Baptist, in ditto, as large as life—The picture over the Communion Table, Foundling Hospital—Christ shewing a little Child as the Emblem of Heaven.

*In the Collection of Henry Hope, Esq.* (First painted for the late Bishop of Bristol.)—The picture of Telemachus and Calypso—Ditto of Angelica and Madorr—Ditto of the Damsel and Orlando—Ditto of Cicero at the Tomb of Archimedes—Ditto of St. Paul's Conversion; his Persecution of the Christians; and the Restoration of his Sight under the hands of Ananias, in one frame, divided in three parts—Ditto of Mr. Hope's Family, containing nine figures as large as life.

*In the Council Chamber, Greenwich Hospital*, large figures:—Faith, Hope, Charity, Innocence, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, St. Matthias, St. Thomas, St. Jude, St. Simon, St. James the Major, St. Philip, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. James the Minor. Prophets: Malachi, Micah, Zechariah, and Daniel—Compositions: Paul shaking the Viper from his Finger—Paul preaching at Athens—Elemas the Sorcerer struck blind—Cornelius and the Angel—Peter delivered from Prison—The Conversion of St. Paul—Paul before Felix—Two whole lengths of the late Archbishop of York's two eldest Sons—A whole length Portrait of the late Lord Grosvenor—The picture of Jacob drawing Water at the Well for Rachel and her Flock, in the possession of Mrs. Evans.

*In the Historical Gallery, Pall-mall.*—The picture of the Citizens of London offering the Crown to William the Conqueror—The Queen soliciting the King to pardon her Son John.

The Resurrection of our Saviour, in a Church at Barbadoes—Moses shewing the Brazen Serpent—John shewing the Lamb of God, in ditto—Three of the Children of the late Archbishop of York, with a portrait of the Abp. half lengths in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Drummond—The family picture, half lengths,

of Mrs. Cartwright's Children—Ditto of Sir Edmund Baker, Nephew, and Niece, half lengths—Ditto of Lunes, Esq.'s Children, half lengths—A Lady leading Three Children along the Path of Virtue to the Temple—A picture of Madora.

*In various Collections.*—King Lear in the Hovel, Shakespeare Gallery—Ophelia and her brother before the King and Queen, ditto—The picture of the late Lord Clive receiving the Duannie from the Great Mogul, for Lord Clive—Christ receiving the Sick and the Lame in the Temple, in the Pennsylvanian Hospital, Philadelphia, 11 feet by 18—The picture of Pylades and Orestes, Sir George Beaumont—The original Sketch of Cicero at the Tomb of Archimedes, for ditto.—The picture of Leonidas ordering Cleombrotas into Banishment with his Wife and Children, for W. Smith, Esq.—Ditto of the Mary's at the Sepulchre, for General Stibert — Ditto of Alexander and his Physician, for ditto—Ditto of Julius Cæsar reading the Life of Alexander, do.—Do. of the Return of the Prodigal Son, Sir James Earle—Ditto of the Death of Adonis, — Knight, Esq. Portland place—Ditto of the Continence of Scipio, ditto—Ditto of Venus and Cupid, oval, Mr. Steers, Temple—Ditto of Alfred dividing his Loaf, presented to Stationers'-hall, by Alderman Boydell—The Ghost of Samuel appearing to Saul, at Liverpool—Ditto of Helen brought to Paris, in the possession of a Family in Kent, name not ascertained—A small Sketch of the Shunamite's Son restored, &c. Rev. Mr. Hard—Cupid stung by a Bee, oval, — Vesey, Esq. in Ireland—Agrippina surrounded by her Children, and reclining her Head on the Urn containing the Ashes of Germanicus, ditto—The Death of Wolfe, the fourth picture, Lord Bristol—A ditto of ditto, the third picture, in the possession of the Prince of Waldeck—A small ditto of ditto, the fifth picture, ditto, Monckton Family—Ditto of Romeo and Juliet, Duke of Courland—Ditto of King Lear and his Daughters, ditto—Ditto of Belisarius and the Boy, Sir Francis Baring—Ditto of Sir Francis Baring and Part of his Famiily, containing six Figures as large as Life—Ditto of Simeon and the Child, as large as Life, Provost of Eton—Ditto of the late Lord Clive receiving the Duannie from the Great Mogul, a second picture, for Madras—The second picture of Philippa soliciting of Edward III. the Pardon of the Burgesses of Calais, in the possession of Willet, Esq.—Ditto of Europa on the Back of the Bull, at Calcutta—Ditto of the Death of Hyacinthus, painted for Lord Kerry, but now in the National Gallery at Paris—The picture of Venus presenting her Girdle to Juno, painted for Lord Kerry, and in the National Gallery; Figures as large as Life in both pictures—Ditto of Rinaldo and Armida, Caleb Whitford, Esq.—Ditto of Pharaoh's daughter with the Child Moses, — Park, Esq. (the original painted for General Lawrence)—Ditto of the stolen Kiss, painted for ditto, and in the possession of ditto—Ditto of Angelica and Madora, for ditto, ditto—Ditto of the Woman of Samaria at the Well with Christ, ditto—Ditto of Pætus and Arria, in the possession of Col. Smith, at the Tower—Ditto of Rebecca coming to David, Sir Jacob Ashley—The drawing representing Christ's Nativity, Mr. Tomkins, Doctors-commons—Ditto of Rebecca receiving the Bracelets at the Well, late Lord Buckinghamshire—Ditto of the stolen Kiss, ditto—Ditto of Rinaldo and Armida, ditto—Ditto of a Mother and Child, ditto—The whole length Portrait of Sir Thomas Strange, in the Town-hall of Halifax—Ditto of Sir John Sinclair—The picture of Agrippina landing at Brundusium (the first picture) painted for Drummond, Archbishop of York, in the possession of Lord Kinnoul—Ditto of ditto, for the Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh (second picture)—Ditto of ditto, for Mr. Joyce, (third picture) now in the possession of Hatch, Esq. in Essex—A small picture of Jupiter and Semele, in the possession of Mr. Mitchel—The large picture lost at Sea—Thetis bringing the Armour to Achilles, and three Sketches preparative to painting that picture, Thomas Hope, Esq.

*Mr. West's House at Windsor.*—Hector parting with his Wife and Child at the Scæan Gate — The Prophet Elisha raising the Shunamite's Son—The Raising of Lazarus—Edward III. crossing the River Somme—Queen Philippa at the Battle of Nevil's Cross—The Angels announcing to the Shepherds the Birth of our Saviour—The Kings bringing Presents to our Saviour—A View on the River Thames at Hammersmith—A ditto on the Banks of the River Susquehanna, in America—The picture of Tangeremill, at Eton—Ditto of Chrysus returned to her Father Chyrus.

*Pictures painted by Mr. West for his*

*own Collection. (In the Painting-room.)* —Venus and Adonis, large as Life—The sixth picture of the Death of Wolfe—The second picture of the Battle of La Hogue—The Sketch of Macbeth and the Witches—The small picture of the Return of Tobias—Ditto of the Return of the Prodigal Son—Ditto of Ariadne on the Sea-shore—Ditto of the Death of Adonis—Ditto of John King of France brought to the Black Prince — The small picture of Antiochus and Stratonice—Ditto of King Lear and his Daughter—The picture of Chrysus on the Seashore — Ditto of Nathan and David, "Thou art the Man," as large as Life—Ditto of Elijah raising the Widow's Son to Life—Ditto of the Choice of Hercules —Ditto of Venus and Europa—Ditto of Daniel interpreting the Hand-writing on the Wall—Ditto of the Ambassador from Tunis, with his Attendant, as he appeared in England in 1781—*The Drawing of Marius on the Ruins of Carthage—*Ditto of Cato giving his Daughter in Marriage on his Death, both in possession of the Archduke Joseph—Ditto of Belisarius brought to his Family—*The large picture of the Death of the Stag, or the rescuing of Alexander III. for Lord Seaforth, 12 feet by 18—The picture of Cymon and Iphigenia, and Endymion and Diana, at Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire—Ditto of Cymon and Iphigenia, and Angelica and Madora, in the possession of Mr. Mitten, of Shropshire, painted at Rome—Small picture of the Battle of Cressy—Small Sketch of the Order of the Garter—Mr. West's small picture of his Family — The Sketch of Edward III. with his Queen, and the Citizens of Calais — Mr. West's small copy from Vandyke's picture of Cardinal Bentivoglio, now in the National Gallery at Paris———copy from Corregio's celebrated picture at Parma, viz. the St. Gerolemo, now in the National Gallery — The large Landscape from Windsor Forest—The picture of Mark Antony shewing the Robe and Will of Julius Cæsar to the People—Ditto of Ægistus viewing the Body of Clytemnestra—The large Sketch of the Window at Windsor of the Kings presenting Gifts to the Infant Christ—The small Sketch of the Battle of Nevil's Cross—The second small Sketch of the Order of the Garter—The small picture of Ophelia before the King and Queen, with her Brother Laertes—Ditto of the Recovery of his Majesty in the Year 1789—Ditto from Thomson's Seasons, of Miranda and her two Companions — Ditto, of Edward III. crowning Ribemont at Calais, a sketch—The picture of Leonidas taking Leave of his Family on his going to Thermopylæ—Ditto of a Bacchante, as large as Life, half length—First Sketch of the Battle of Cressy—The picture of Phaeton soliciting Apollo for the Chariot of the Sun—The second picture of Cicero at the Tomb of Archimides—The small picture of Belisarius and the Boy, different from that in the possession of Sir Francis Baring—Ditto of the Eagle giving the Vase of Water to Psyche—Ditto of the Death of Adonis, from Anacreon—Ditto of Moonlight and the "Beckoning Ghost," from Pope's Elegy—Ditto of the Angel sitting on the Stone at the Sepulchre—Second picture of the same, but differing in composition—A small Sketch of ditto—A Sketch of King Lear and his Daughter—The second picture of Angelica and Madora—Ditto of a Damsel and Orlando—Mr. West's Portrait, half length—Sketch of his two Sons, when Children—Ditto when Boys—Ditto, when young Men—Portrait of the Rev. —— Preston—Picture of the Bacchanté Boys—Ditto of the Good Samaritan.

*In the Gallery.*—Picture of the Destruction of the old Beast and false Prophet, Revelations—Ditto of Christ healing the Sick, Lame, and Blind in the Temple—Ditto of Finten Abbey—Ditto of Death on the Pale Horse; or, the Opening of the Seals—Ditto of Jason and the Dragon, in imitation of Salvator Rosa—Ditto of Venus and Adonis looking at Cupids bathing—Ditto of Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh—Ditto of the Uxbridge Passage-boat on the Canal —Ditto of St. Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews and turning to the Gentiles —Ditto of the falling of Trees in the great Park at Windsor—Ditto of Diomed and his Chariot, Horses struck by the Lightning of Jupiter—Ditto of the Milkwoman in St. James's Park—Ditto of King Lear in the Storm at the Hovel—Ditto of the Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise—Ditto of the Order of the Garter—Ditto of Orion on the Dolphin's Back—Do. of Cupid complaining to Venus of a Bee having stung his Finger—Ditto of the Deluge—Ditto of Queen Elizabeth's Procession to St. Paul's—Ditto of Christ shewing a little Child as the Emblem of Heaven — Ditto of Harvest Home—Ditto of a View from the East-end of Windsor Castle looking over Datchet—Ditto of washing of Sheep—

Do. of St. Paul shaking the Viper from his Finger—Ditto of the Sun setting behind a Groupe of Trees on the Banks of the Thames at Twickenham—Do. the driving of Sheep and Cows to Water—Do. of Cattle drinking at a Watering-place in the Great Park, Windsor, with Mr. West drawing—Ditto of Pharaoh and his Host drowned in the Red Sea—Do. of Calypso and Telemachus on the Sea-shore, second picture—Ditto of Gentlemen fishing in the Water at Dagenham Breach—Ditto of Moses consecrating Aaron and his Sons to the Priesthood—Ditto of the View of Windsor Castle from Snow-hill, in the Great Park—Ditto of a Mother inviting her little Boy to come to her through a small stream of Water—Ditto of the naming of Samuel, and the prophesying of Zacharias—Ditto of the Ascension of our Saviour—Ditto of the Birth of Jacob and Esau—Do. of the Brewer's Porter and Hod-carrier—The picture of Venus attended by the Graces—Ditto of Samuel when a Boy presented to Eli—Ditto of Christ's Last Supper (in brown colour) —Ditto of the Reaping of Harvest, with Windsor in the back-ground—Ditto of Adonis and his Dog going to the Chace—Ditto of Christ among the Doctors in the Temple—Ditto of Moses shewn the Promised Land—Ditto of Joshua crossing the River Jordan with the Ark—Ditto of Christ's Nativity—Ditto of Mothers with their Children in Water—Ditto of Cranford Bridge—Ditto the Sketch of Pyrrhus, when a Child, before King Glaucus—Ditto of the Traveller laying his Piece of Bread on the Bridle of the dead Ass, from Sterne—The Captive, from ditto—Ditto of Cupid letting loose two Pigeons—Ditto of Cupid asleep—Ditto of Children eating Cherries—Sketch of a Mother and her Child on her Lap—The small picture of the Eagle bringing the Cup to Psyche—The Picture of St. Anthony of Padua and the Child—Ditto of Jacob, and Laban with his two Daughters—Ditto of the Women looking into the Sepulchre, and beholding two Angels where the Lord lay—Ditto of the Angels loosening the Chains of St. Peter in Prison—Ditto of the Death of Sir Philip Sydney—Ditto of the Death of Epaminondas—Ditto of the Death of Boyard—The small Sketch of Christ's Ascension—The Sketch of a Groupe of Legendary Saints, in imitation of Reubens—The picture of Kosciusko on a Couch, as he appeared in London, 1797—Ditto of the Death of Cephalus —Ditto of Abraham and Isaac, "Here is the wood and fire, but where is the lamb to sacrifice."—The Sketch of the Bard, from Gray—Ditto of the pardoning of John by his Brother King Henry, at the Solicitation of his Mother—Ditto of St. George and the Dragon—The picture of Epomina with her Children giving Bread to her Husband when in Concealment—The Angel appearing to Hagar and her sick Son—The Sketch on Paper of Christ's Last Supper—The picture of the pardoning of John at his Mother's Solicitation — Ditto of the Death of Lord Chatham—Ditto of the Presentation of the Crown to William the Conqueror—Ditto of Europa crowning the Bull with Flowers—Ditto of Mr. West's Garden, Gallery, and Painting-room—Ditto of the Cave of Despair, from Spenser—Ditto of Christ's Resurrection—The Sketch of the Destruction of the Spanish Armada—The picture of Arethusa bathing—The Sketch of Priam soliciting of Achilles the Body of Hector The picture of Moonlight (small)—The small Sketch of Cupid shewing Venus his Finger stung by a Bee—Tobias returned to his blind Father.

*Drawings and Sketches on Paper, in the Gallery.*—The Drawings of the two Sides of the intended Chapel at Windsor, with the Arrangement of the Pictures, &c.—The Drawing of St. Matthew, with the Angel—Ditto of Alcibiades, and Tymon of Athens—Ditto of Kenn's Treaty —Ditto of Regulus—Ditto of Mark Antony shewing the Robe and Will of Cæsar—Ditto of the Birth of Jacob and Esau—Ditto of the Death of Dido—The large Sketch, in oil, (on paper) of Moses receiving the Laws on Mount Sinai—The large Drawing of the Death of Hippolytus—The large Sketch, in oil, of the Death of St. Stephen, on paper—The Drawing of the Death of Cæsar—Ditto of the Swearing of Hannibal—Ditto of the Expulsion of Adam and Eve —Ditto of the Deluge—The Sketch, in oil, of the Landing of Agrippina, on paper—Ditto of Leonidas ordering Cleombrotus into Banishment, on paper—The Drawing of the Death of Epaminondas —The Sketch, in oil, of the Death of Aaron, on paper—The Drawing of the Death of Sir Philip Sydney—The Sketch, in oil, on paper, of David prostrate, whilst the destroying Angel sheaths the Sword—The Drawing of the Woman looking into the Sepulchre—Ditto of St. John preaching—Ditto of the Gol-

den Age—Ditto of Antinous and Stratonice—Ditto of the Death of Demosthenes—The large Sketch, in oil, on paper, of Death on the pale Horse—The Drawing of King John and the Barons with Magna Charta—Ditto of La Hogue—Ditto of Jacob and Laban—The large ditto of the Destruction of the Assyrian Camp by the destroying Angel—The large Sketch, in oil, on paper, of Christ raising the Widow's Son—Ditto, in ditto, on paper, of the Water gushing from the Rock when struck by Moses—The Drawing of the Death of Socrates—Ditto of the Boyne—Ditto of the Death of Eustace St. Celaine—The Sketch, in oil, on paper, of the Procession of Agrippina with her Children and the Roman Ladies through the Roman Camp, when in Mutiny—The Drawing of the Rescue of Alexander III. of Scotland from the Fury of a Stag—Ditto of the Death of Wolfe—The Sketch, in oil, of King Alfred dividing his Loaf with a Pilgrim—Ditto of the Raising of Lazarus—The small whole length of Thomas a Becket, in oil, on canvas—The small picture of the Death of the Stag—The Drawing of ditto—Ditto of Nathan and David—Ditto of Joseph making himself known to his Brethren—The Drawing of Narcissus in the Fountain—Ditto in small, of the Duannie received by Lord Clive—Ditto of the Continence of Scipio—Do. of the Last Judgment, and the Sea giving up its dead—Ditto of the Bard, from Gray—Ditto of Belisarius and his Family—The Sketch, in oil, of Aaron standing between the Dead and Living to stop the Plague—Ditto, on paper, of the Messenger announcing to Samuel the Loss of the Battle—The Drawing of Sir Philip Sydney ordering the Water to be given to the wounded Soldier—The large Drawing of the giving the Duannie to Lord Clive.—N. B. Besides these productions, Mr. West has, in his port folios, drawings and sketches exceeding two hundred in number.

## RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR JULY, 1805.

*"Divine Instructor! thy first volume this,*
*For man's perusal; all in capitals!"* &c.
*(See this beautiful extract from Young in our former numbers.)*

MARS, on the first evening, is about six degrees from the moon; he will move nearly twenty degrees during the month, and on the twenty-ninth he will be about nine degrees from the moon.

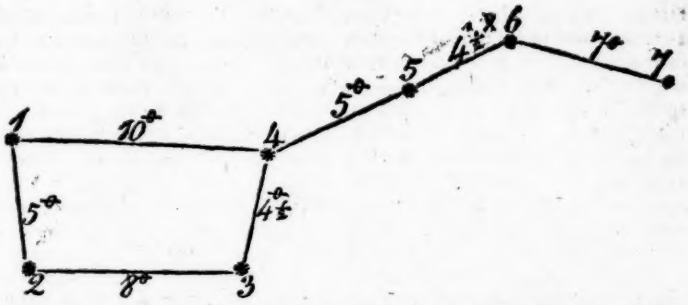
On the third, the moon passes Saturn in the afternoon, he will move little more than a degree and a half during the present month; the moon will be seen on the fourth evening about six degrees from Virgins' Spike.

On the eleventh, the moon will be in opposition to the sun, and part of the earth's shadow falling on his, will cause an eclipse; the beginning will be at four minutes after seven, but the moon not rising till three minutes after eight, we shall not see the beginning of the eclipse, the middle of it will be at fifty-eight minutes after eight, and the end fifty-three minutes after ten.

During this month Venus will travel upwards of thirty-eight degrees; at the beginning of the month she will be under the Twins, and at the latter end near the first of the Lion, at which time she will also be near the planet Mercury; the situation of these two planets will draw our attention towards the W N W. and if the reflection of the sun's rays is not too powerful, will enable us to have a distinct view of Mercury.

If a line be drawn from the Virgin's Spike to the planet Saturn, an observer with a telescope may see the planet Herschel on the line about four degrees from the former.

Between ten and eleven o'clock, if we direct our attention to the N W. a few degrees below mid heaven, we shall notice seven brilliant stars, forming the principal part of the constellation called the Great Bear; the following figure shews their position, and relative distances.




As the memory would be too much burthened, if every star had a distinct name, astronomers use the letters of the Greek alphabet, or numbers; thus in the above figure the star marked 1 is the first in the Great Bear; that marked 2, the second, &c. the figures on the lines shew the distance between each star.

The Egyptians, who probably invented the constellations, placed those stars which are near the pole in the figure of a bear, as being an animal inhabiting towards the north pole, and making neither long journies, nor swift motions; but the Greeks have adapted some of their fables to it, they say, this bear was Callisto daughter of Lycæon, king of Arcadia, who, together with her son Arcturus, was placed in the heavens by Jupiter.

This constellation is popularly called Charles's train, or waggon; the first and second stars being the hind wheels, the third and fourth the fore wheels, and the other three representing the team of horses; near the 6th star is a small star called the waggoner. The magnitudes of these stars are as follow, the first is between the first and second magnitudes, the second of the second magnitude, the third of the second, the fourth of the third magnitude, the fifth is between the second and third magnitude, the 6th of the third magnitude, and the seventh between the second and third.

There are two remarkable stars in this constellation, viz. the first and second, called the pointers, because they always point in a direction towards the pole star, which, though but of the second magnitude, is the most remarkable star in the heavens, this was the guide of the ancient mariner whenever he ventured from shore in the night. It does not move like the other stars, but being fixed near the pole, it constantly keeps in the same position. The pointers above mentioned will infallibly guide the observer to this remarkable luminary, and I trust that many of my readers will be perfectly acquainted with it before next month, when I intend to describe the constellation of which it is a part. E.

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THE INSPECTOR. NO. XVIII.

Laudator Temporis Acti.
——————Quod petis hic est
——Animus si te non deficit æquus.

I SHALL beg leave, Sir, to occupy the present number of your Inspector with a few observations on a subject of complaint very common at this time, but which certainly is as frivolous as it is common. What I allude to is the custom that almost every one who has attained the age of thirty or forty years, has of complaining of an imagined difference (for the worse) between the present times, and those of their youth. This complaint, I shall at present endeavour to shew the folly of, and that may, I think, be easily done, by a short review of the state of affairs during the last sixty years, (it will hardly be necessary to go

farther back than that,) from which I think it will appear, that the state of the nation is certainly altered for the better. And herein, I do not speak of the interests of religion, not conceiving myself competent to determine whether they have been materially benefitted or injured since that period; but shall simply endeavour to prove, that the country is in a more prosperous state than it was fifty years ago. During many years, or rather almost the whole of the reign of George the Second, a civil war was raging in the very bowels of the kingdom; the crown was unsettled, as were also the people. Throughout the north of England, all was confusion: the marching of armies, the sacking and burning of towns and villages, and all the horrors of war conspired to alarm the minds of the people, and to put a stop to agriculture, trade, and manufactures. Even after the defeat of the Pretender, the scaffolds and gibbets erected for his adherents, and the numerous executions throughout the kingdom, alarmed every peaceable citizen, and presented an effectual bar to the re-establishment of tranquillity. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was dangerous, if not disgraceful to the English nation; the war that soon after followed was bloody and expensive, and the conduct of Admiral Byng, (whether he or the ministry were in fault, is little to my purpose), brought a disgrace upon the British navy, which his subsequent condemnation was but little calculated to wipe away. That there were many actions performed glorious to our arms, I will not attempt to deny, but they were more than equalled in the last war, and I believe that no one denies, that the latter part of his present majesty's reign, has presented a brighter prospect than the beginning did. To prove this, we need only reflect for a moment on the disastrous events of the American war, the administration of Lord Bute, and the riots of London which conjointly reduced this nation to the brink of ruin, from which it was in a great measure retrieved by the splendid talents of the present minister, though much more had been done by his great father. Nor is the prejudice confined to the world of politics only, but it extends to almost every part of our affairs. I have even heard an old gentleman declare, that *when he was young*, his apples were ripe a month sooner than they are at present, and that peaches and nectarines, &c. were twice as large as they are now. This, however, is too ridiculous to refute, nor should I have mentioned it, except, to shew how far this folly (for so I must call it) extends. It is the same with every thing else, cloth as well as fruit; nay coals and wood, and even iron itself, are said to have degenerated. If so, what will become of our grand sons? If we go on at this supposed rate, they perhaps will be forced (from the degeneracy of cloth) to wear two coats at once, and have a new one every week; they will not be able to feel a fire, unless made with a chaldron of coals, whereas their forefathers were comfortably warmed with a bushel. They will perhaps, since iron and steel are grown so bad, be afraid to trust to the strong box, which in former days held their grandfathers money very safely. "Where will all this end?" I am sure I cannot tell. It seems to be arrived at a very great height already. This is an extensive subject, and I have been rather prolix, but I cannot conclude without saying, that were it possible, accurately to ascertain what was the wealth of the kingdom fifty years ago, and what it is at present, and could the taxes, and burdens of the same periods, be also known, I think the balance would be in our favour, since when the present times are represented as so very bad, our vast increase in trade, manufactures, and wealth, is

not considered, nor appreciated as it ought to be. From whence this arises, I know not, but that this croaking was less frequent, I earnestly wish, as it certainly tends to depress the national spirit of the rising generation, and insensibly extinguishes the "amor patriæ" in their bosoms, by making them believe that their country is grown so bad, that it is not worth contending for; but that such may never be the case, is really the earnest wish of yours, &c. X. C.

*May* 2, 1805.

THE BABILLARD. NO. XVIII.

Come like shadows; so depart!
SHAKESPEARE.

*Johnson and Garrick.*

WHEN Garrick shewed Dr. Johnson his fine house, gardens, statues, pictures, &c. at Hampton Court, what ideas did it awaken in the mind of that great and good man! Instead of a flattering compliment which was expected, "Ah! David, David, David," said the Doctor, (clapping his hand upon the little man's shoulder) "these are the things, David, which make *a deathbed terrible!*"

*Humanity of a Slave Merchant.*

In the month of March, 1783, the following circumstances came out in the trial of a case of insurance at Guildhall. An ignorant master of a slave ship had overshot his port, Jamaica, and was afraid of wanting water before he could beat up again to the island. He himself fell sick. In the course of his illness he ordered his mate, who was the man that gave the evidence, to throw overboard 46 slaves, hand-cuffed; and was readily obeyed. Two days after he ordered 36 more to be thrown after them, and after two days more another parcel of 40. Ten others, who had been permitted to take the air on deck, unfettered, jumped into the sea indignantly after them. The ship, after all, brought into port 480 gallons of water! Can humanity imagine that it was meant, in any possible circumstances, to submit the fate of such numbers of reasonable creatures to the reveries of a sick monster; or that his brutal instrument should dare to boast of his obedience, and even do it with impunity, in the highest criminal court of the best informed people of Europe?

*Francis Hutcheson.*

It has been justly observed, that few, if any, of our modern writers have cultivated the science of morals with so much success as Francis Hutcheson. A moderate acquaintance with his writings is sufficient to shew that he had taken a very accurate survey of our internal structure, and marked, with great exactness, the several dispositions and principles of our nature, with their various connections and dependencies. Human nature was his favourite study: he entertained high thoughts of its original dignity, and was persuaded, that even in this corrupt state, it was capable of great improvements, by proper instruction and assiduous culture. And, indeed, human nature, according to his representation of it, is an amiable and engaging form, and appears in its genuine charms, actuated by more disinterested principles, than some philosophers will allow; formed with social and public affections, and dispositions to promote the general good.

*Dr. Watts.*

The best English imitation ever seen of the Greek or Latin lyric measure, is an ode of the ingenious Dr. Watts, on the day of judgment, which every cultivated ear may observe to correspond exactly to the time and metre of the sapphic.

*Lord Bolingbroke and the Christian Religion.*

Henry St. John says, in his letter to Sir William Windham, speaking of the exception against Henry the Fourth of France as a *protestant*, and James the Second of England as a

*catholic*, "General benevolence, and universal charity, seem to be established in the gospel, as the distinguishing badges of Christianity. How it happens, I cannot tell, but so it is, that in all ages of the church the professors of christianity seem to have been animated by a quite contrary spirit. Whilst they were thinly scattered over the world, tolerated in some places, but established no where, their zeal often consumed their charity. As soon as by the favour of Constantine their numbers were increased, and the reins of government were put into their hands, they began to employ the secular arm, not only against different religions, but against different sects which arose in their own religion; and a man may boldly affirm, that more blood has been shed in the disputes between christian and christian, than has ever been drawn from the whole body of them in the persecutions of the heathen emperors, and in the conquests of the mahometan princes. From these they have received quarter, but never from one another. The christian religion is actually tolerated among the mahometans, and the domes of churches and mosques arise in the same city; but it will be hard to find an example, where one sect of christians has tolerated another, which it was in their power to extirpate." What person who reads these sentiments, can avoid assimilating them to the circumstances which the catholic question has of late given rise to!

*Christiana of Sweden.*

MICHAEL Dahl when at work upon the picture of Christiana of Sweden, was asked by that sovereign, what he intended she should hold in her hand? he replied, "a fan." Her majesty, whose ejaculations were rarely delicate, vented a very gross one, and added, "A fan! give me a lion; that is fitter for a queen of Sweden."

## ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR JUNE, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

### ORGANIC REMAINS OF A FORMER WORLD.

ART. XII. *An Examination of the mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the antediluvian World, generally termed extraneous Fossils. By James Parkinson, Hoxton. Quarto. 2l. 2s.*

[Concluded from page 441.]

MR. PARKINSON next proceeds to the examination of such fossil wood as has undergone an impregnation with lime. This calcareous fossil wood, he observes, had also suffered the bituminous change previous to its impregnation with earthy matter: and in consequence of the lime being more easily acted upon by chemical agents, he is enabled to afford us the amplest proof of this position. For upon analyzing several varieties of this species of fossil wood, he was able to separate the earthy from the vegetable matter, which latter he found evidently in a bituminous state.

The different metallic fossil woods, next pass under examination, and some curious facts are noticed respecting the fossil woods impregnated with iron, copper, &c.

The varieties of fossil woods, which are supposed to have previously been submitted to the operations of man, are the next subjects of examination. But here, in opposition, to what we cannot help regarding as very good authorities, Mr. Parkinson manifests a considerable degree of scepticism. He believes that no such specimens have existed, and gives his reasons for believing that these were merely incrustations of wood.

The inquiries respecting the fossil woods which have been subjected to the labours of insects, are exceedingly interesting. The exist-

ence of these, he not only admits, but presents us with some very curious circumstances respecting wood, which had previously suffered from the ravages of the *Teredo Marina*. These, however, are less interesting than the inquiries respecting the starry stone (Staaren-stein) of Chemnitz, which he also asserts to be fossil wood, which had previously become the residence of a species of animals totally different from any animal of the present world. Like the *Asteria* or star-fish, it possesses a stellular form, and its number of rays is indefinite. But instead of being, like the Asteria, a flat body, it is columnar, and its length is as yet not ascertained.

The impressions of plants in schistic, in sandstone, in lime stone, and in argillaceous nodules, as well as secondary vegetable fossils themselves, found in these situations, afford many curious facts, on which we have not, however, room to dwell. We will only remark, that among the numerous remains of plants thus found; few, very few indeed, are known to the botanists of the present world. Of one hundred and thirty-eight collected by Dr. Woodward, the botanists of his day could only find eleven which they were satisfied, bore a resemblance to plants then known. Of those, respecting which Mr. Parkinson obtained the opinion, of our celebrated botanist, Dr. James Edward Smith, president of the Linnean society, very little information could be given: Dr. Smith observing, that the fossil remains of vegetables, afford a sort of botanical riddles, very difficult of explanation.

A curious fact has been observed, with respect to the impressions of leaves in argillaceous nodules, &c. These, when split, shew on each of their surfaces, the impression of the same side of the leaf, and not as might be expected, the impression of the upper side of the leaf on the one, and of the under side of the leaf on the other nodule. M. Jassieu, Schultz, Walch, and others, have, in vain, attempted to explain this curious circumstance. Mr. Parkinson has here not only very decidedly succeeded in explaining this circumstance; but has at the same time; deduced from it very strong proofs in favour of his theory respecting the bituminous change sustained by vegetables, previous to their becoming secondary fossils.

The remarks on fossil flowers, fossil seeds, and seed-vessels, and on fossil fruits, although extremely interesting, must be here passed; since we have already been induced to render this article too long. We, therefore, shall now conclude our account of this work, by the following recapitulatory quotation, taken from the concluding chapter.

"I endeavoured, in the early part of our correspondence, to lay before you the opinions which were formerly entertained, respecting the substances which have been generally known by the name of extraneous fossils; and also to give you a slight sketch of the history of the discoveries which have been made, concerning their nature and origin, as well as respecting the situations in which they have been found; we then entered upon an examination of such substances as appeared to be best designated by the term vegetable secondary fossils. A strict examination of these seemed to render it manifest, that their formation depended on a certain law of nature which decrees, that such vegetable substances as become buried so deep, as to prevent their becoming directly useful to man, either as timber, or as soil fitted to aid the growth of other vegetables, should undergo certain other changes, by which they will be rendered peculiarly fitted for supporting combustion, in the various modes necessary for promoting the comforts of mankind, and conducting the numerous arts of civilized life.

"In this new mode of existence we saw reason for supposing that the combination which took place was such as to resist the decomposing powers of almost every agent, except that of fire: manifesting the completion of the process, and evincing proofs of the most wise and providential arrangement. For thus

we perceive that a state of permanency is yielded to the substance thus formed; which substance appears to be intended for the use of man for a period of time, not only beyond our knowledge, but even beyond the reach of conjecture. On the degree of perfection to which this process attained, and on the introduction of various earthy, and other matters, appeared to depend the formation of the different kinds of bituminous substances, and particularly the different varieties of coal.

"There also appeared great reason for supposing that, in some situations, and under certain circumstances, this process was arrested, in small detached masses, by their being subjected to particular saline, earthy, or metallic impregnations. In which cases it was presumed, that substances were formed, which, although not so useful to man as those already mentioned, were well calculated to increase his number of elegant luxuries, and to excite in his mind the highest degree of admiration, by their extraordinary, and often exquisitely beautiful appearances. Thus seemed to have been formed the fossil woods; some, at least, of the jaspers; the pitchstones; the wax, or semi-opals; and even the noble opal itself.

"It was even conjectured, that on the mixture of bitumen with silex might have depended the different varieties of horn-stone, flint, &c. In confirmation of which, subsequent observation has shewn that many of our siliceous pebbles possess the property of being hydrophanous, in common with the opal.

"Having thus presumed that the formation of numerous substances, constituting a considerable part of the known minerals of this globe, have proceeded from the changes induced in vegetable matter, subverted by the deluge, and deposited in subterraneous situations; an important subject of consideration arises—Whether the substances which have been mentioned are, or are not, of postdiluvian origin? since, if the affirmative of this question be admitted, we are then led to the conclusion, that not only the form of the post-diluvian world, but even its component parts, as far as human labours have reached, must have differed essentially from those of the antediluvian world. That bitumen might have existed in the antediluvian world, wherever vegetable matter had accumulated, under circumstances favorable to the bituminous fermentation, is most probable; but that it should have existed so far beneath the surface, as to have produced those minerals, which appear to result from a combination of bitumen with silex, and the other earths, cannot be conceived. Hence there seems reason to suppose, that, in the antediluvian world, there was neither the opal, the semi-opal, the wood-stone, nor coal: the absence of which, without dwelling in this place on the vast masses of lime-stone, marble, &c. originating in the decomposition of animal matter, must have rendered the difference very great, between the constituent parts of this, and of the former world.

"Whilst contemplating this difference, it cannot but be evident, that, however well adapted the antediluvian world might have been to the purposes for which it was designed, the present has undergone such a change, as has rendered it much better fitted to supply the necessaries, and even the comforts, and luxuries, of civilized man, than it could in its former state.

"The most direct inferences, from obvious facts, remarked, whilst considering the nature of those bodies, which have been the subjects of our correspondence, lead to the conclusion, that, independent of the accomplishment of any other important purpose, by the revolution of a former world, one grand object appears to have been attained---such an arrangement and modification of the seeming ruin, as produced the regeneration of a world, stored, in its deepest recesses, with substances calculated to promote the comfort of man; to tempt him to the exercise of his innate powers; to furnish him with the means of supporting his dominion over the animals around him; and even to urge him to a change from the savage to a civilized state. Another world arises from the overwhelming flood, composed of the fragments of the former, which appear to be blended together, in an apparently disordered and incongruous mass. But, after the lapse of a small period of time, the constituent parts of the newly-formed world are discovered to be arranged, according to those wise laws which the great Creator had decreed from the beginning. The surface again teems with beings possessed of the energies of animal and vegetable life; and after ages discover, that the atoms of which the new world is formed, acting reciprocally on each other, with varying, but appropriate influence, regulated by the laws of attraction, and chemical affinity,

compose a variety of new combinations; and the newly-formed world, enriched by the amelioration of its materials, obtains an increase both in its stock of utility and beauty.

"This circumstance, which I consider as plainly pointing out the wisdom and power of the Creator, may, however, I am perfectly aware, afford occasion for hesitation to the sceptic, who may imagine that the necessity of forming the world anew implies that its first formation was deficient in design. But considering this planet itself, as probably destined, with the other works of creation, to undergo certain regular changes in its constitution, during the progress of its existence, such changes cannot furnish sufficient grounds for doubting of the wisdom or power of God: not even were it discoverable, that this world had undergone several revolutions and reformations; and that, in common language, several worlds had existed before the present. Man, unable to view the connection between these changes, and to judge of the important ends intended to be thus accomplished, would shew as much folly and presumption, by inferring a narrow limitation of the power of the Creator, on discovering that the remains of former worlds entered into the composition of this, as if he were to make a similar inference, on remarking one of the metamorphoses of the silk-worm, without being acquainted with the other particular circumstances in the natural history of that insect.

"Regarding the destruction and renovation of the world in this point of view, the most interesting conjectures force themselves on the mind. If it be apparent that, from the breaking up of a preceding world, the present has derived a higher degree of utility and beauty; may not this also be preparing to undergo, at some distant æra, a new recomposition, by which it may be made to exceed this, in a similar proportion, in the possession of every excellence? May it not thus become fitted for the reception of beings of higher susceptibilities and powers?—But, checking this propensity to indulge in vain, and perhaps dangerous conjecture, we will return to inquiries rather more within the reach of reason; premising only one observation, intended to render more striking the necessity of diffident caution, whilst employing our limited powers of judgment on any point which involves the knotty question of the origin of evil. How derogatory from the dignity and omnipotence of the Creator, might a presumptuous and short-sighted caviller say, is the unfinished condition of great part of the creation?—not a plant, nor an animal, is there scarcely which exists, but, in its natural state, is so far from perfection, as to require the greatest care and culture, to procure the full display of its beauties, and the development of its various faculties and powers. But, one more glance is sufficient to discover, that this apparent deficiency of power and judgment is a remarkable instance of the wisest adaptation of means to the producing of a most important end. For when it is considered that the dominion of the earth is given to a being endued with peculiar faculties, the preservation and improvement of which depend on their due exercise; it surely is not discordant with the correctest ideas of an arrangement, proceeding from consummate wisdom, and accomplished by unlimited power, thus to furnish him with materials on which his abilities may be employed.

"On examining those vegetable remains which still displayed some traces of their original forms, appearances were discovered, which seemed to point out a great dissimilarity between some of the vegetables of the former, and of the present world. So great did this dissimilarity appear, as to warrant the conclusion, that either many genera and species of vegetables which existed before the flood, are now entirely lost, or remain secreted from us in some remote, and hitherto unexplored part of the world. Reasoning by analogy, from the undoubted loss of several species, and even genera of animals, we are led to consider the loss of a part of the vegetable creation as far from improbable. This is a point which cannot, however, be said to be determined, whilst any part of the world, in which they may be concealed, has escaped the examination of the botanist: especially as some very good and learned men have regarded the loss of a single link, in the chain of creation, as inadmissible: it implying, they say, such a deviation from the first plan of creation, as might be attributed to a failure of the original design. But such an inference does by no means follow; since that plan which prevents the failure of a genus or species from disturbing the general arrangement and œconomy of the system, must manifest as great a display of wisdom

and power, as could any fancied chain of beings, in which the loss of a single link would prove the destruction of the whole.

"During the progress of our inquiries, one fact was discovered, which demands our particular notice in this place. During the numerous explorements of the strata containing the remains of those substances which existed in the world before the flood, not a single antediluvian piece of art has been ever found. This circumstance alone constitutes an argument of no small force against the eternity, at least, of the existence of man; since had the earth, peopled by mankind, existed eternally, the number of human beings which would have existed at the time of the deluge would have been so great, and their spread over the face of the earth would have been so general, that their weapons, their various utensils, and articles of furniture, must necessarily have been frequently discovered among the antediluvian remains. This, circumstance, it must, however, be admitted, appears to prove too much; since, as none of the remains of the labours of man have been thus discovered, we are without a proof of the existence of any human beings, at the time of the deluge; and therefore have more reason to suppose, that man had not been created, at the period, at which this event occurred, than that the whole species, excepting a very few individuals, were destroyed with it. But, on the other hand, it should be observed, that this circumstance produces no evidence, of any force, against the Mosaic account, which supposes the length of time, between the creation of man, and his destruction by the deluge, to have been so short, as to have allowed no very extensive multiplication of the species. The number which would have been living on the earth would, therefore, have occupied, comparatively, but a small space on this globe, and would render the chance of meeting with their overwhelmed remains very small indeed.

"Why the earth was at first so constituted that the deluge should be rendered necessary—why the earth could not have been at first stored with all those substances, and endued with all those properties, which seem to have proceeded from the deluge — why so many beings were created, as it appears, for the purpose of being destroyed — are questions which I presume not to answer; trusting, however, that what has already been said must render their solution less difficult, and lead to conclusions less repugnant to reason, than some which have been advanced, by men of considerable abilities and learning, I shall here close our correspondence, for the present, experiencing no small degree of satisfaction at finding every fact I have noticed, and every conclusion which they have led me to make, to be in perfect accordance with the highest sentiments which can be formed respecting those laws, by which the regulation of the œconomy of creation was decreed. Yours, &c."

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ART. XII. *The Works of Dr. John Brown.*

[Concluded from page 447.]

AFTER his explanation of the fundamental principles of the new doctrine, (which we thought it proper to give at some length in our last number) the Doctor proceeds to make some observations on former systems of medicine, and to give the outlines of the new doctrine itself. In an introduction, which precedes the subjects, he speaks of the fate of human knowledge, in its outset and progress, by its deviation from truth, and accumulation of error; and laments the mischiefs arising therefrom, "when error acquires the patronage of authority, and the protection of dignified names." He makes a proper distinction between the several branches of human knowledge, as the elements of mathematics, the doctrine of the mechanical powers, the system of the planets; the one as truly scientific, the next as applicative science, and the latter as distinguished by its utility. Chemistry he considered as little more than a mass of deductions, drawn from random experiments; but then it should be remembered, that the year in which he writes is 1787, and that in the last fifteen years more has been achieved in this branch of knowledge, than in a century before. He arraigns the conduct of system-makers, and points out the obstacles

and embarrassments they meet with in the application of their principles. "If (says he) it be assumed as a fundamental principle, that a certain tenacity and spissitude of the blood is the cause of diseases; the application of that principle must fail in all the cases where the very contrary is the faulty state of the fluid." He adds, with great truth, that there has been no end of the suppositions employed by physicians, as fundamental principles. His observations on the doctrine of spasms, as the last of the erroneous hypotheses respecting the cause of disease, is not less deserving the attention of the reader, than the other parts of his medical reformation. As a sketch of the strength of arm with which Dr. Brown holds the rod of correction over the backs of the veteran sinners in the art, he says there is

"Scarcely a practitioner upon the records of the profession, who has not prescribed bleeding, vomiting, purging, sweating, glistering, blistering, issues, tents, perpetual blisters, abstinence from every nourishing article of food, from every sort of invigorating drink, from all condiment; substituting, in place of the latter articles, vegetable stuff in a fluid form, as water-gruel, grot-gruel, panado, acidulated, or not acidulated; obstinately denying the use of all animal matter, even in a fluid form, excepting, and that only of late, and yet sometimes only, beef-tea,* consisting of water poured boiling upon beef, and strained off again. In a word, there is not a mode of evacuation, or of impoverishing the several parts of the vascular system of their respective fluids, that the brains of practitioners have not been tortured to contrive and employ. Hence, besides large bleedings from the great red vessels, and the great evacuations of all the several colourless fluids, secreted from the blood, every species, every mode of bleeding, every diminution of the mass of the other fluids, as leeching, cupping, scarifying, expectorating, sternutation, rubefaction, have been constantly employed."

The Doctor has not done strict justice to beef-tea, for though so called, it is not made by simple infusion, but by a slight coction of salt and spice.

Such is the Medusa's head our author draws of the *methodus medendi*, hitherto pursued, and we must confess it is not greatly caricatured. If Doctor Brown has not lived to assist in reducing the science of medicine to the certitude of some other of the sciences, he has unquestionably done much in checking the inordinate sallies of the self-conceited in practice. It is still an uncultivated field, much remains to be weeded out. Alexander lived long enough to be the cause of much bloodshed; Dr. Brown, though he unfortunately died too soon, yet lived long enough to prevent much blood from being unnecessarily spilt. The word *phlebotomia*, thank God, occurs rarely in the day-book of the practitioner, and the blood-letter's occupation, like that of Othello's, is gone. We know not what our author would have said, if he had lived to witness the treatment of the great Washington in this respect. With all due deference to the abilities and experience of Dr. Rush, we cannot but marvel at the nature of that disease in a man of nearly 70 years of age, which could require such repeated venesections.

Many who take up Dr. Brown's works, not without a prepossession in favour of the author as a man of learning, reading, and reflection, are nevertheless disposed to lay them down, without duly considering the

* Elem. Med. 72. "From all that has been hitherto delivered, it follows, as a demonstrated fact, that life is a forced state; that animals, every instant of time, tend to death, and are kept from it difficultly, and only for a little, by foreign powers, and then give way to death from the necessity of their fate."

object of his labour, or the means he pursues to obtain it. Let them but attentively observe the remarks on peripneumony in the "Outlines" of Dr. B.'s system, and they will discern the philosophy of his doctrine sufficiently to pursue it to the end, without allowing their self-humiliation to get the better of their curiosity and patience. Hear what the author himself says in the preface to the original work.

"By the author of this work, more than twenty years were wasted in learning, teaching, and diligently scrutinizing every part of medicine. The first five past away in hearing others, studying what he had heard, implicitly believing it, and entering upon the possession as a rich and valuable inheritance. His mode of employment, the next five years, was to explain more clearly the several particulars, to refine, and give them a nicer polish. During the next equal space of time, because no part of it had succeeded to his mind, he became cold upon the subject, and, with many eminent men, even with the vulgar themselves, to deplore the healing art as altogether uncertain and incomprehensible. All this time passed away without the acquisition of any advantage, and of that, which, of all things, is the most agreeable to the mind, the light of truth; and so great, so precious, a portion of the fading and short-lived age of man, was lost. It was only betwixt the fifteenth and twentieth year of his studies, that, like a traveller in an unknown country, wandering in the shade of night, after losing every trace of his road, a very obscure gleam of light, like that of the first break of day, dawned upon him."

It has been said, and it is not easy to contradict it, that it is harder to unlearn than to learn.

Several of the chapters in "The Elements of Medicine" contain facts and reasoning of the first importance, not merely to the medical practitioner, but to every inquisitive mind. If it be thought proper in Geneva to instruct the young scholar how to take a watch to pieces, and put it together again, that he may not be imposed upon by the watch-maker, we think it still more expedient for such persons to be instructed in what concerns their health, that they may not be injured by an ignorant pretender. We greatly admire the 4th chapter "of the seat and effects of excitability," as also of the 7th of "the effect of both the diathesis, and of the most perfect health itself." On these we could pleasurably make our remarks, as well as gladly take some suitable extracts, but that our limits forbid us doing so, and the character of the work justifies the omission.

The editor's task, which has been of some labour, is ably executed through him. We consider the whole as a work which may be looked for in the library of every man interested in the great subject on which it treats.

## EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

### ACCOUNT OF AN APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING INFECTED AIR.

M. GUYTON DE MORVEAU has in his Annales de Chimie given an account of an apparatus for purifying air, which acts for some months with a single charge.

The apparatus consists of a vessel of very thick glass, holding three half pints: the edge of the vessel, which is also very thick, has a strong glass plate ground on it so as to fit it closely. This vessel is fixed in a small frame, similar to a press, having a screw in its upper part, which serves to elevate or depress the glass plate, so as to open or shut the apparatus at pleasure.

To produce the desired gas, the vessel is taken from the press, and one ounce three drachms of powder of black oxyd of manganese, after being sifted, put into it, together with the fifth of a pint of pure nitric acid, of the specific gravity of 39 degrees of Baume's areometer, and the same quantity of marine acid, of 17½ degrees: the vessel is then replaced in the press, and the glass plate screwed down tight, after carefully wiping all dirt from the edge of the vessel: two thirds of the vessel must be left empty for the gas.

When it is required to purify the air of any place, it is only necessary to turn the screw the reverse way a single

round, and leave the vessel open a minute or two according to the size of the place, till the odour of the gas is perceptible in every part of it; after which the whole should be closed tight again.

This apparatus, with a single charge of the above materials, may be used every day for six months, without being renewed; and when its effect ceases, the vessel is to be emptied, cleaned, and again filled, as before mentioned.

In opening the vessel, care should be taken to keep it in an upright posture, to prevent spilling the materials enclosed; and to turn the head a little from it, to avoid inhaling the gas, which, though not dangerous, is disagreeable.

This apparatus is very useful to purify the air of hospitals, prisons, bed-chambers, work-shops, and, in short, for every place where the air has become tainted. It is now in use in the different hospitals of Paris, in those of the departments, and of the marine.

The apparatus is made for sale, by M. Dumotiez, instrument-maker, Paris. He also prepares a small portative sort, contrived likewise by M. Morveau, which consists of a strong bottle (closed, as described in the former, by a strong plate of glass and a screw), the whole included in a case of box wood, which serves to keep the plate of glass in its place. The charge for this is four grammes (about one drachm) of manganese, and about a centiletre (the 50th part of a pint) of nitric acid, and the same quantity of marine acid: from these proportions, it seems the bottle should hold about half a pint. When the mixture becomes a little old, it should be shaken in the bottle, before unscrewing the stopper.

Bottles of a still smaller size, are prepared by M. Dumotiez, in the same manner, which he sells for three francs.

The top of the case should have an opening to let the gas pass, besides being constructed so as occasionally to take off.

It has been justly observed, that this is a very convenient apparatus, worthy the attention of all medical gentlemen. Beside the situations where it is of use, mentioned above, it would also be extremely serviceable in ships, and is so very handy, and may be afforded so cheap, that it is probable that no captain will go on any distant voyage without one, if its utility were explained to him, in preventing infections of all sorts, not excepting that of the yellow fever.

Conceiving these fumigating bottles to be of great public utility, and that of course it would be very serviceable to have them as easily procured in this city as in Paris, means have been taken to induce Mr. Lloyd, No. 178, Strand, to have them made for public use, equal in every respect to those described.

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### QUINQUINA.

THE following article upon that salubrious plant, the quinquina, is copied from a work, entitled, *New Elements of Therapeutics, and the Materia Medica*, lately published at Paris, by M. Alibert. The discovery of the *quinquina* well merits to be considered as a great epoch in the physiological and medical history of the nations of Europe. It appears from ancient traditions, that the Indians were long in possession of this medicament, the virtue of which had been manifested to them by a fortunate chance. National hatred and vengeance kept it as a secret, which was not revealed till towards the year 1640, by the mistress of a Spaniard, who discovered it to her lover, when attacked by one of those dangerous intermitting fevers, which are so frequent and so fatal in climates, the atmosphere of which has not been purified by the improvements of civilization. The knowledge of the quinquina spread more and more from that instant, and in particular, from the circumstance of an almost miraculous cure performed on the wife of a viceroy of Peru, Madame Cinchon, whose name was thereupon given to the valuable vegetable that had preserved her life. It was not long ere the knowledge and use of the quinquina were disseminated throughout Spain, and in a little time after, the Jesuits brought it into Italy; and it is well known, that it was distributed with a charitable zeal to the indigent sick of Rome, through the cares and humanity of Cardinal de Lugos. Like other important discoveries, it was the fate of the quinquina to be afterwards proscribed. An Englishman named Robert Talbot cleared up uncertainties on this subject, by proposing a new preparation, the secret of which was purchased by Louis XIV; a circumstance which from thenceforwards ensured the repu-

tation and use of the quinquina. M. Alibert details with great accuracy the natural history of the quinquina, and acknowledges with gratitude, that he is indebted for whatever his article on this subject contains, to the Spanish botanists, Messrs. Mutis and Zea, as, likewise, to M. Ruiz and Pavon, authors of the *Flora Peruviana*. It appears, from this kind of monography of the quinquina, that this genus is composed of different species, which differ in their properties. The species which is the most popular, is designated under the name of the orange coloured, or orange quinquina, (quinquina orangé). It is very rare. The red quinquina is substituted for it, and its bark contains properties the more active in proportion as the trunk which furnishes it is the larger and older. This quinquina has something in it astringent, and physicians give it the preference in all cases where it is a duty to restore a vitality almost extinguished or considerably impaired. The other species are the yellow quinquina, the white quinquina, indigenous to the country of Santa Fe, recently made use of by the English, and several other species discovered by modern voyagers. M. Alibert proceeds to treat methodically of the physical properties, of the use and method of administering the quinquina; a distribution which he regularly observes in the particular description of each medicament. Among other general observations in this excellent treatise of M. Alibert, are the following: Indifferent persons, and even many physicians have not acquired sufficiently correct ideas of the effects produced by medicaments. They conceive that the *materia medica* is nothing else but the science of herborists or the *knowledge of simples*; and that there is, so to speak, a plant, a general remedy, and a formula for every malady; they recognise antispasmodics which give no ease, at least, in a positive manner; lenients or lenitives which expose to indigestions; pretended specifics for almost all cases, recipes to combat vicious, peccant humours, viruses, &c. all no less chimerical and imaginary than the enemies with which the good Chevalier de la Mancha thought himself environed. When the celebrated Stalh changed the face of medicine, says M. Alibert, most ardently did he wish to free the system of therapeutics, from those dark and false theories which have obstructed the art of healing from reaching its most sublime destinies. "I should be glad," he proceeds, "that some enterprising spirit would undertake to cleanse this Augean stable." This difficult task M. Alibert now endeavours to execute; and he finds himself, as he confesses, favoured by a combination of circumstances; writing in an age when physiology, chymistry, mineralogy, and botany, have illustrated the same by such a prodigious progress. In his introduction, he first demonstrates that, there exists a conservative law inherent to the animal economy, and that the end of medicine ought to be analogous to that of nature. He next dwells in general considerations on the necessity of deriving medical indications from the affected organs, from the periods of the malady, from constitutions, from the sex and age, from the influence of the seasons and of the climate, from appetites and antipathies; and concludes by shewing, that the therapeutic art is inseparable from physiology, and from the history of maladies; that all hypotheses ought to be discarded, an analytic method adopted, the language of medicine reformed, and researches proceeded in with a sort of philosophical scepticism. The work here noticed contains only the history of such medicaments as act in a special manner upon the system of the digestive passages, and upon that of the urinary passages. These two systems are composed of parts very different, the one from the other, and have many properties very distinct. Those properties to which M. Alibert refers, the different vegetable, mineral, and animal substances, made use of as medicaments, are the fibrillary contractility, and the muscular contractility. The medicaments which act in a special manner on the fibrillary contractility of the digestive passages, answer to what are commonly called tonics. These medicaments are taken from the vegetable, the mineral, and the animal kingdom. There exist a great number of plants which revive or reanimate the fibrillary contractility, that is to say, the vital rythm of the stomach and the intestines, and which by reason of that property, may be usefully employed in the treatment of many maladies. These plants, so salutary when the use of them is directed by an enlightened experience, are principally the quinquina, the sallow, or willow,

and the cinnamon angelica, little centaury, camomile, and in general, all the bitter, astringent, and aromatic vegetables. Much is due to M. Alibert, for his physiological applications to the materia medica, and for a number of original and new experiments, wherein he has better shewn the nature of several medicaments, such as certain species of the quinquina, the ayapana, phosphorus, different species of hemlocks, the bitter sweet, &c. In all the parts of his work, M. Alibert makes it appear that he is no stranger to the advances made in natural history, chymistry, physiology, and practical medicine. His method throughout is analytical, and his style clear, pure, elegant, on general topics, and simple, and even aphoristical in details and descriptions.

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BURNING MIRRORS.

(Continued from p. 47, Mag for Jan. last)

M. DE BUFFON, on comparing the diameter of the focus with that of the large concave metal mirror belonging to the Academy, found that the diameter of this mirror, which is three feet in length, is one hundred and eight times larger than the diameter of his focus, which is only about four lines in length, (a line is the twelfth part of an inch) he was thereupon led to a conclusion directly opposite to his own views or ideas: he conceived, that in order to excite a fire of equal intenseness at the distance of 210 feet, it was necessary that his assemblage of mirrors should be 216 feet in diameter; but such a diameter would have rendered the price of the instrument enormous, and the construction of it almost impossible. In fact, the mirror of the Academy could reduce the most refractory substances into fusion, and M. de Buffon reduced by diaphragms, his action to set only wood on fire; but according to the same principles, his assemblage of plane mirrors required to be thirty feet in diameter, in order to produce the same effect: which, likewise, implied, or presupposed, an instrument of very great difficulty in the execution. To reasons so positive, M. de Buffon had nothing to oppose but a suspicion that the effects of the heat might reasonably be disproportionate to the quantity of light; or, what comes to the same thing, that with an equal intensity of light, the large foci could burn with more ardency than the small ones. "I intreat the reader," says M. Rochon, "to weigh well this observation; it is, in all respects worthy the sagacity of the illustrious naturalist who first ascertained the importance of it, and who happily applied it to the execution of his views."

In estimating heat mathematically, there can be no doubt but that the force of foci of the same length is proportional to the surface of the mirrors. A mirror, the surface of which is double that of another, requires to have a focus of the same magnitude, if the curvature is the same; this focus of equal magnitude ought to contain double the quantity of light contained in the first focus: and upon the supposition that effects are invariably proportional to their causes, it has been concluded, that the heat of the second focus ought to be double that of the first.

By parity of reasoning it has been likewise thought, that with an equal intensity of light, a small focus ought to kindle fire as well as a large one, and that the effect of the heat ought to be proportional to the intensity of light; so that, as Descartes observed, it is possible to make glasses, or mirrors, extremely small, which will burn with as much violence as the largest.

Almost all the naturalists who have made use of mirrors or burning glasses have recognized that these instruments should have a focal length of a certain extent, in order to put into fusion substances that would resist the effect of a focus of light too small, with an equal intensity of light. M. de Buffon made a trial of a burning glass of six feet in focus, and thirty-two inches in diameter: its focus was eight lines in diameter, and the copper was melted in a minute. Another burning glass of thirty-two lines in diameter, and six inches in focal length, scarcely heated the copper, although at its focus of two-thirds of a line in extent, the intensity of the light was the same as that of the focus of the burning glass of thirty-two inches. This effect is doubtless applicable to the action of heat upon bodies.

However it may be, according to these experiments, M. de Buffon assures us, that he was no longer apprehensive with respect to the large extent of the foci; he was persuaded, on the contrary, that a focus of a considerable width, as of two feet, and in which the intensity of the light would not be nearly as great as in a small focus, as one of four lines, might nevertheless produce inflammability with more force; and that, consequently, its

mirror, which, according to the mathematical theory, should be, at least, thirty feet in diameter, would be, doubtless, reduced to a mirror of eight or ten feet at the furthest.

He likewise informs us, that at first he composed his mirror of 168 tinned glasses, of six inches by eight inches each, and about four lines distant from each other: each of these glasses might be moved in all directions, independently of the others: the four lines of interval that were between them, served not only to the liberty of the movement, but likewise to let the person performing see the place where it is required to conduct the images. By means of this construction, the 168 images may be made to fall upon the same point, and by consequence to excite a fire at different distances, as from 20 and 30, to 150 feet, and at all the intermediate distances; and by augmenting the size of the mirror, the fire may be carried with certain effect to still greater distances.

It should be observed, that the motion to be given to the mirror is not easy to execute, and that besides a great care required in selecting the glasses, M. de Buffon was obliged to take more than 500, in order to procure the 168 which he made use of in his mirror.

I shall now proceed to quote, says M. Rochon, the most curious experiments made in the year 1747, with this instrument. M. de Buffon set fire to a beech plank, done over with tar, at the distance of 66 feet; he only made use of 40 glasses to obtain this degree of heat, and his instrument, not being then mounted on its basis, it could not be placed in the most advantageous manner; he, moreover, in the same manner, and with the same light, set fire to a plank done over with pitch and brimstone, at the distance of 126 feet, with 98 glasses.

On the 3d of April, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the mirror being mounted and placed on its basis, he produced a slight inflammability on a plank covered with wool chopped and spread over, at the distance of 138 feet, with 112 glasses, although the solar heat was then but feeble.

On the 10th of April, in the afternoon, with a pretty clear sun, he set fire to a fir plank, besmeared with pitch, at the distance of 150 feet, with 128 glasses; the inflammation was very sudden, and it took place through the whole extent of the focus, which was about 16 inches in diameter.

On the 11th of April, the focus being only at 20 feet distance from the mirror, it wanted only 12 glasses to inflame some little combustible substances; with 21 glasses he burnt a beech plank, which had already been set fire to in part.

With 117 glasses he melted, at the distance of 20 feet, some thin pieces of silver, and scorched an iron plate so as to turn it red.

M. de Buffon remarked, that metals, and above all, silver, smoke a good deal before melting: the smoke was so sensible, that it threw a shadow on the ground, and there he could observe it attentively, for it was impossible to look at the focus for an instant without making use of coloured glasses, especially when it falls on metals, the brightness being much more vivid than that of the sun.

M. de Buffon set fire to wood at the distance of 210 feet, with this mirror, by a summer sun; from hence, says M. Rochon, it is evident that Archimedes was enabled to set the Roman fleet on fire, at the distance of bow-shot, that is to say, about 150 feet, by employing the easy method proposed by Father Kircher.

## THE DRAMA.

OPERA-HOUSE. — On Saturday evening, the 15th of June, this theatre exhibited a phenomenon, neither completely tragical, nor comical, nor burlesque, but a species of confused *melo-drame*, in which the audience bore the principal part. Though this piece of acting was not *damned* on the night of performance, it may nevertheless be *condemned* in a court of law by and by. At all events we hope never again to see such an exhibition. It is well known that a polite kind of injunction was sent some time ago from a religious quarter, that the performance might not be protracted beyond twelve o'clock on Saturday nights. Measures were accordingly taken by the manager for complying with this request: but by some inattention, or unavoidable circumstance, cause of

dissatisfaction to the audience was given, by performing the first act only of the ballet of *Ossian*, or the *Bardes*, and then dropping the curtain at a little more than half past eleven o'clock. The house was full of people of fashion, some of whom went away imagining that the whole entertainment was finished, but others stayed to express their displeasure and reluctance at the curtailment of their customary amusement. The musicians began, like their famed Apollo, to untune their lyres, and retire to repose. Suddenly the direst discord succeeded to the sweetest harmony. Mr. Goold, the manager, unluckily was absent, and could therefore give no explanation or satisfaction. Kelly, his *locum tenens*, exerted himself as the ambassador of peace, but his logic was unavailable. The music had been again called for, and the disappointment was expressed by furiously beating the pannels of the boxes with sticks, and loud vociferations. At length a chair being thrown from one of the boxes at a chandelier, served as a general signal of attack: the orchestra was first devoted to destruction, and the grand piano-forte, which cost 100 guineas, was crushed to atoms, together with every musical instrument these Thracians could meet with; the poor devotees of Orpheus themselves with great difficulty avoided the fate of their instruments. The curtain, with the wings of the great scene, were next torn to pieces! The beautiful transparent scene, which was destroyed, cost 500l. The guards were called in, but observing noblemen, and even officers of distinction engaged in this vandalic affair, they refused taking an active part against them, and the work of destruction continued with the greatest activity, the ladies, in the mean while, giving every encouragement by their smiles, and even assistance; the pannels of the boxes were broken, the beautiful lining of the seats cut up and torn to pieces; in short, the interior of the house became one scene of ruin. It was now half past two o'clock, when, from the darkness caused by the destruction of the chandeliers, and the want of farther objects of vengeance, this affair, unprecedented since the riot in Garrick's time, ceased. The damage has been differently estimated; some have asserted it to amount to 5000l. All the workmen that could be procured were almost immediately after sent into the house by Mr. Goold, to repair it, and on the ensuing Tuesday it was (not without the utmost difficulty and exertion) opened again to the public. The conduct of the manager, on this occasion, and his anxiety to fulfil his engagement, has gained him the esteem and applause of every one.

Since our last, both the winter theatres have closed. Master Betty, the renowned hero of more than one campaign, is in a great measure reposing on his arms. In the mean while the theatric world is peopling with urchin Rosciuses. No matter; the young archetype has carried off the prize, and though these infant emulators should travel night and day in socks and buskins, they will scarcely come up to the leader of the new histrionic race.

At Drury-lane a new comic opera was produced at Kelly's benefit, from the pen of Mr. Dimond, under the title of Youth, Love, and Folly. It has become a favourite with the public, being, independent of Kelly's music, a very pleasing production. The other novelty of this theatre was the debut of a Miss Fisher, in the character of Little Pickle, in the Spoiled Child, who was received with the most unbounded applause. She danced a pas seul, in the most graceful style; we wish we could speak as flatteringly of her singing. John Bull was performed on the 3d of June, for the benefit of Mr. H. Johnston, in which Mr. Bannister played the part of

Job Thornberry, and acquitted himself in a style which could not fail of adding very considerably to his professional reputation. On the sixth, Mr. Elliston appeared, for the first time, as Romeo, and though we have often been surprised and pleased at the versatility of his talents, yet we cannot but think Mr. Charles Kemble greatly his superior in this character. In short, although there were some parts in which Mr. Elliston greatly excelled, yet throughout the piece he was as indifferent a representative of Romeo, as Bannister was of Mercutio. On the 11th, their majesties, and the princesses, visited the house, to witness the representation of that excellent comedy. *The School for Scandal*, in which Mrs. Jordan performed the part of *Lady Teazle*.

Covent-garden.—No novelty, as might be expected, has occured at this theatre. Mrs. Siddons appeared, with unabated power and undiminished excellence, in the part of *Zara*, in the *Mourning Bride*. It was for the benefit of Mr. Charles Kemble, though for reasons best known to himself, he did not chuse to avow it such.

Haymarket Theatre.—This theatre opened on the 8th of June, with the comedy of *Guilty or Not Guilty*, and the farce of *Love Laughs at Locksmiths*, in which Elliston's Capt. Beldare and Matthews' Risk, gave, as formerly, the highest pleasure. The Road to Ruin has been performed, in which Dowton, as *Old Dornton*, gave great satisfaction; we wish we could say as much of his Pangloss, but his representation of it could scarce be otherwise than indifferent, as it was evidently a servile imitation of the Pangloss of Fawcett, instead of that of Bannister.

Want of room obliges us to defer, till our next, the account of the new piece produced at this theatre, under the title of "The Partners."

## ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

### THE COUNTRY PARSON'S LIFE NOT INACTIVE.

HAPPY the man, who far from crouds retir'd,
By warm benevolence and virtue fir'd,
In some lone cot pursues his artless ways,
'Twixt God and man dividing all his days!
Whom fortune cannot sink, nor bonds enslave,
Or snatch those blessings which God only gave;
Whose wealth and liberty as unconfin'd
As air, are center'd in a virtuous mind:—
O! were it given to me to choose the way,
In which I'd lengthen out life's transient day;
To some lone cot on hasty wings I'd fly,
Where Wales heaves up her mountains to the sky:
Where shines effulgent nature's awful hand,
And show'rs profusion o'er a smiling land.
On some fair spot, friendly to mental peace,
To contemplation, and to active ease;
Unenvious and unenvied I'd reside,
The peasant's father and the peasant's pride.—
Let statesmen boast them of their patriot fire,
Their virtuous ardour, and the sweet desire
Of saving country, family, and friends:
These have their views, their prospects, and their ends.
Be mine the parson's lot: and who can be
A greater statesman in his way than he?
He rules his little kingdom with the care
A parent shows; averts domestic war;
Distributes justice; and with mild controul
Calms the rebellious passions of the soul.
His great employment, that of doing good;
His glorious ministry...that of God.

T. H. E.

### THE BITER BIT.

A POET to a critic says,
"You groveling ephemeras,
Live but a single day;
You buzz the hour that you are read,
Then sink unhonor'd with the dead,
With unperceiv'd decay.

We soar on fancy's varying wing,
And incense, ever living, bring
To Phœbus' sacred shrine:
You throw your literary load,
An offering to the limping god,
Or nauseous Cloacine.

Our mouth with living honey flows,
Such as pure Helicon bestows,
And Pindus' sacred height."
The critic answers (for he had gall
To besprinkle round on all,
And at times could bite:)

"So weighty your objections are
To such a mere ephemera,
They'd waste near half my thread
Of life to solve...you say we die
After one buzzing like a fly,
Extinct as soon as read.

You poets find us plaguy things
No doubt, that flap you with our wings,
And in our death can hurt;
We mar your flowers terribly,
And round your mettled carrion fly
In rare prosaic sport.

You soar, no doubt, above the skies;
But do'nt we, lion-torturing flies,
Pray, pull you down again?
To Phœbus you consign your name;
For Phœbus too can raise a flame,
As well as Vulcan can.

You boast your honey, pretty bees!
From Helicon and Pindus' trees,
That from your pens you fling:
No humble bees are we; and though
We boast no honey, as you do,
Yet we possess a sting.

T. H. E.

TO THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

FAIR modest flow'r! that shun'st parade,
Whose sweets all other sweets excel;
Oft have I sought thee in the shade,
And watch'd thy slowly-op'ning bell.
In life's fair morn, when I was blest,
And sigh'd like others to be gay,
Pale flow'r! I plac'd thee at my breast,
And threw the blushing rose away.

Yet was't not hatred that did guide,
My infant choice, and mov'd my scorn:
'Twas that the rose seem'd swoln with pride,
Whilst thou wert drooping and forlorn.

Thus pity ever shall prevail,
And softly all my soul incline,
To listen to the plaintive tale,
And make the cause of sorrow mine.

And when I see misfortune shrink
'Neath cruel pride's sarcastic rail,
I'll raise its drooping head, and think
On thee...sweet lily of the vale.

THE TEAR.

HOW speaking is the silent tear
That steals adown affection's cheek!
Oh! 'tis a language more sincere
Than o'en sincerity can speak.

Soft words may oft the bosom move,
And feign a flame when passion's flown:
Give me that tender, timid love,
That speaks its warmth by looks alone.

# MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
# IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

*PATENT to Josh. Jowett, of Holborn, Ironmonger, for a fire guard stove, whereby accidents from fire in houses and other places that have heretofore been occasioned by stoves and grates, made on any other construction, are effectually prevented, and which will render the usual fire-guards for children and other purposes unnecessary. Dated May* 18, 1805. This is an excellent invention, and its good effects we hope ere long to see widely diffused.

*Patent to Charles Hobson, of Sheffield, in the county of York, and Charles Silvester, chemist, of the same place, for a method of manufacturing the metal called zinc, into wire and into vessels and utensils for culinary and other purposes. April* 29, 1805.

*Patent to William Bell, of Derby, engineer, for an improved method of manufacturing blanks, or moulds for knife, razor, and scissar blades, and various other edge tools, and of forks, files, and nails. March* 9, 1805.

*Patent to Richard Jubb, of Bridge-row, Hanover-square, for improvements in making and tuning the musical instrument called the Pedal Harp, by which the half quarter note is produced thereon with peculiar sweetness and harmony: and the farther addition of an harmonic stop made thereto; and also certain improvements in tuning the violin and other stringed instruments. April* 5, 1805.

*Patent to J. Huddart, of Highbury terrace, Islington, for a new method of manufacturing and spinning yarn, different from any now in use. Dated Sep.* 21, 1804.

The merit of the invention consists in this, that the fibres are laid in the yarn without being doubled, and as nearly as possible at their full length, and at the same time without any superfluous consumption of the raw material in the composition of the yarn, wherein this mode differs from any such now in use. It certainly is an important invention, and does great credit to Mr. Huddart.

*Patent to T. Rowntree, of the parish of Christchurch, in the county of Surrey, engine-maker, for an axle-tree and box, on an improved plan. April* 25, 1805.

*Patent to Barrodall R. Dodd, of Change-alley, civil engineer, for various improvements in the construction of fire-places, and adapting stoves and grates thereto. April* 18, 1805.

*Patent to John Lewis, of Lamb's-buildings, Old-street, for a method for preventing accidents by horses, or other animals drawing carriages. Dated Feb.* 27, 1805.

*Patent to John Bramah, of Pimlico, engineer, for sundry improvements in the art of paper-making. Dated April* 25, 1805.

The Rev. Bdmund Butcher has a second volume of sermons ready for the press, and which will shortly be published, together with a new edition of his first volume.

The Rev. S. Burder, of St. Albans, is about publishing by subscription, a new edition of his Oriental Customs, or Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, in two vols. 8vo. As the second volume is intirely new, it may be had separately.

We are informed that M. Biot has succeeded, by compression only (independently of the electric spark) in forming water from hydrogen and oxygen; the greatest caution should, however, be observed in making the experiment. It seems the compression, by strongly uniting the particles of gas, causes them to throw out a sufficient heat to set them on fire.

A translation from the German of Professor Wildenow's Principles of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, will shortly make its appearance in one vol. 8vo, illustrated with ten plates.

A work is about to issue from the press, on the nature and properties of wool, with illustrative remarks upon the British fleece.

A new periodical work has appeared under the title of "A Retrospect of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Agriculture." It will be continued quarterly, and will embrace the most important articles which appear either abroad or at home, on any of the subjects above mentioned.

Mr. Peell, of Cambridge, has announced that in the course of some Galvanic experiments, he discovered muriate of soda, or common salt, contained in distilled water.

Professor Playfair, lately appointed to the class of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, is succeeded in that of mathematics by Mr. Leslie, the author of a work on Heat.

Mr. F. B. Wright has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription the works of Laurent de Reyrac, translated from the original French.

A most important work has just made its appearance, on the Elements and Practice of Naval Architecture. It is printed in one handsome volume, and is illustrated with a roll of large draughts, and numerous engravings. It developes, in a clear and familiar manner, the principles of the art, both theoretical and practical; with all the requisite instruction for constructing and completing a ship of every class from the forming of the draught to the launching into the water; and also includes an extensive set of tables of the dimensions of the most approved ship of each class in the British navy, of the different species of merchant-vessels, of the most improved construction, and of numerous boats, &c. from the long-boat of a line-of-battle ship to a wherry.

The life of Charles Lee Lewis, written by his son, is just finished.

Dr. Hague, professor of music in the university of Cambridge, proposes publishing by subscription, twelve of Haydn's most admired symphonies, as quintettos for two violins, flute, tenor, and violoncello, with a separate part for the piano.

A volume is at length completed, under the title of the Journal of Voyages and Travels, fragments of which are published monthly.

A new and enlarged edition of the works of Archbishop Leighton, in six volumes octavo, is now in the press.

The learned Dean of Westminster has just completed the second and concluding volume of the Periplus of Arrian.

Dr. Horty will shortly produce a work under the title of "Observations on the Simple Dysentery, and its Combinations."

The Rev. H. Dimock, rector of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons, intends publishing by subscription a quarto volume of Miscellaneous Observations, chiefly religious and moral; taken from various authors, with occasional remarks, &c. The price of the volume will be 1l. 1s.

The Rev. Philip Smyth, of New College, Oxford, is printing a new and enlarged edition of his Selections from the French Anas. He proposes extending the work to three volumes, and between each Ana publishing a biographical notice of its respective author.

Mr. James Malcolm has now in the press a work under the title of "A general View of the Agriculture of Surrey."

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Warminster, has in the press "A new Translation of the Devotional Parts of Sacred Scriptures, selected from various learned writers.

Mr. Thomas Turner has in the press a work on the Manners, Landed Property, Government, Laws, Poetry, Literature, Religion, and Language, of the Anglo-Saxons.

The President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, elected in the room of the late Dr. Percival, is the Rev. G. Walker, the author of a much-esteemed Treatise on the Sphere.

Mr. John Rannie is about to publish by subscription five English Operas, as also a volume of hitherto unpublished Poetry.

We are happy to learn that the new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary is in a state of forwardness. We understand the superintendence of it is consigned to Mr. A. Chalmers.

Mr. Roberdeau, the Author of Fugitive Verse and Prose, &c. is preparing for the press his drama of Thermopylæ, or Repulsed Invasion, which was represented at the Gosport Naval Academy, for four nights, with the highest applause.

Mr. G. Taylor intends publishing by subscription a volume of Miscellaneous Poems. It will makes its appearance during the month of August.

The public will shortly be presented with six canzonets for the voice, and an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by Mr. G. F. Pinto, of Birmingham.

The Leverian Museum will be disposed of in shares, and the collection removed to the west end of the town.

The late Dr. Garnett's Zoonomia, or Popular Lectures on the Laws of Organic Life in Health and Disease, is just issuing from the press.

The Rev. James M'Donald is admitted professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrew's, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Rotherham.

A new edition of Baskerville's Bible is now publishing in 4to at Birmingham, enriched with additional notes from English and Foreign critics; the editors also avail themselves of the collections of the Hebrew MSS. made by Kennicott and De Rossi. They also notice the conjectures of the learned for restoring passages, with respect to which the MSS. and ancient versions fail the student; and the principal variations from the received translation by Bp. Lowth and others, who have given new versions of particular books of Scripture, nothing of which kind has heretofore been attempted in any previous edition of the Bible. They have also introduced (distinguished, however, by inverted commas) the repetitions in the Samaritan copy, omitted by the Jewish transcribers, but which are consonant to ancient simplicity, and in some sense required by the sense of the passage.

A second edition of the late Dr. R. Pulteney's View of the writings of Linnæus, with corrections, additions, and memoirs of the author, by Dr. G. W. Maton, is just about to make its appearance. It will also comprise the Diary of Linnæus, translated from the Swedish MS. in the possession of the author.

A gentleman, desirous of giving every possible advantage and encouragement to the English school, has permitted about one hundred of Moreland's finest pictures (his property) to be exhibited at Macklin's in Fleet-street.

Mr. Gifford's Massinger is just issuing from the press.

The person appointed to succeed Dr. Woodville, as physician to the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospital, is Dr. Adams, author of Morbid Poisons.

Dr. Turton has undertaken the superintendance of a new edition of Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature; it will be comprised in six volumes 8vo. and embellished with a new set of plates.

The first volume of Mr. Lyson's grand work, under the title of "A new general Survey of Great Britain, is forthcoming; it will include the counties of Bedford, Berks, and Buckingham, and will be illustrated with maps, plans, and views of architecture. A series of pic-

turesque engravings, by Mr. Byrne, will be ready for delivery at the same time, and which may be purchased separately.

Mr. L. Wigg, A. L. S. is occupied on his Flora Esculanta. It will contain the history, as far as is known, of all plants employed for the food of man, in every part of the world. It will appear early the ensuing year.

The Royal Academy have in the press their Annals for 1804 and 1805.

The E. In. Company have lately purchased the castle of Hertford, with a view of carrying that resolution into effect which we stated to our readers in a former page of this volume. The establishment is intended for the instruction, in this country, of such youths as may be destined to be employed in civil capacites in the service of the company. The education is to be both commercial and classical; and to comprise, among other branches of instruction, the mathematics, geography, the French language, and oriental literature. The Rev. Mr. Henley is appointed president of the college, and Jonathan Scott, Esq. oriental professor.

We are happy to hear that a Miscellany, is published every month, entitled the Jamaica Magazine.

A child is now living at New York, in America, whose ureters, instead of terminating in the bladder, actually terminate externally above the pubes! The genital parts are also of an unusual conformation; it is conjectured that the bladder is wanting. It should be added, that the child is well formed in other respects, and is in good health.

The public may shortly expect Mr. Beloe's Herodotus, as the translation is now finished.

Dr. Sequin Henry Jackson is preparing for publication an Inquiry into the Nature of the Disease which so lately raged at Gibraltar, with remarks upon Epidemic Fevers, &c. &c.

The first fasciculus is nearly complete of a splendid work, entitled Plantarum Guianæ variorum Icones Descriptiones hactenus ineditæ, by Mr. Rudge. The drawings are taken from plants, selected from the superb collection of natural history consigned by order of the French government from Cayenne to the National Museum at Paris, but captured on its passage in September, 1803.

A treatise on the construction and copying of all kinds of geographical maps, is in the press: its author is Mr. Thomas Dix, already known to the public by a treatise on Land-surveying.

Mr. M. P. King will shortly publish six of Handel's celebrated airs, harmonized as glees for different voices, which he proposes to continue, should he meet with encouragement.

Last year some workmen, by order of the Neapolitan government, and at the particular request of the secretary Scratti, began to clear away the rubbish round the ancient temple of Pæstum, and in the course of this year it will be completed. A description of all the remains of antiquity which have by this means come to light, will be published. The well-known antique vase of Parian marble, the raised work of which represents Bacchus, while an infant, being delivered by Mercury to a nymph to be educated, one of the most beautiful pieces of the kind, the work of Salpion the Athenian, which formerly served as a baptismal font in the cathedral of Gaeta, has been conveyed to the king's museum at Naples.

The Russian government, on the 21st of last December, received an express by which it was informed, that the two vessels which sailed on a voyage of discovery round the world, under the command of M. de Krusenstern, had arrived at the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, in Kamschatka, without having lost a single man, and without any invalids in his squadron. In his voyage, the commander had visited the Marquesas, and the Sandwich islands, and proposed sailing for Japan towards the end of August. At one of the Marquesas, where the vessel lay a few days, an Englishman and a Frenchman were found; but it is asserted, that both of them had so entirely forgotten their native languages, that it could not be perfectly ascertained by what means they had come to the island! Captain Krusenstern thought, nevertheless, he could comprehend that they had arrived there on board an American ship which had been wrecked near the coast. The Frenchman had adopted all the manners and customs of the natives, and spoke their language with great facility. It is presumable they will soon recover their own language, from their intercourse with Europeans, when it is hoped some very interesting information will be obtained relative to the islanders, as well as the account of their own adventures.

Mr. Jonas author of the New Abridgment of Excise Laws, &c. intends shortly to publish a new and complete Art of Guaging, in one vol. 8vo.

# *PREMIUMS offered by the* SOCIETY, *instituted at* London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1805.

## *TO THE PUBLIC.*

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements (though not mentioned in this book), as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will show the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting: at which time such person shall be balloted for; and, if two thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of not less than *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or, a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote, and assist in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and its several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings, so happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a select Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Transactions.

*The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, Sundays and Wednesdays excepted.*

## *PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.*

*Article* 1. ACORNS.

FOR having set, between the first of October, 1803, and the first of April, 1804, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with acorns, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, set agreeably to the above conditions, the silver medal.

*Certificates* of setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred young oaks on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

3. RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall have raised, since the year 1801, the greatest number of oaks, not fewer than five thousand, either from young plants or acorns, in order to secure a succession of oak timber in this kingdom; the gold medal.

4. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* that there were on the land, at least the number of young oak-trees required, in a thriving condition, two years after the planting, with an account of the methods pursued in making and managing the plantation.

to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

5. Ascertaining the best Method of raising Oaks. To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants, previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

6. Chesnuts. For having sown or set, between the first of October, 1803, and the first of April, 1804, the greatest quantity of dry loamy land, not less than six acres, with Spanish chesnuts, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, adapted to such soil, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

7. For the second greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

*Certificates* of sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred chesnut plants, in a thriving state, on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

8. Elm. For having planted the greatest number of the English elm, not less than eight thousand, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1803, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1804; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

9. For the second greatest number, not less than five thousand, the silver medal.

*Certificates* of having planted, agreeably to the above conditions, that the plants were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, and specifying the distance of the plants, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1806.

10. Larch. For having planted out, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1802, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1803, the greatest number of larch-trees, not fewer than five thousand; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

11. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand, the silver medal.

*Certificates* of the number of plants, that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after they were planted out, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

*N.B.* The larch-trees may be either planted, mixed with other trees, or by themselves, as may best suit the convenience of the planter.

12. Osiers. To the person who shall have planted, between the first of October, 1804, and the first of May, 1805, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal.

13. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres, the silver medal.

*Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1805.

14. Alder. For having planted, in the year 1802, the greatest number of alders, not less than three thousand; the gold medal.

*Certificates* of the number of plants, and that they were in a thriving state two years at least after being planted, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

15. Ash. For having sown or set, in the year 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with ash for timber, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil; the gold medal.

16. For the next greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

*Certificates* of the sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, that there are not fewer than one hundred ash plants on each acre, in a thriving and healthy condition, two years at least after the sowing or setting, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation; to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

N.B. *It is the particular wish of the Society, that such lands only as are not calculated for growing corn, should be employed for the purposes specified in these advertisements.*

17. Forest-trees. To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the stiffness or poverty of the

soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce, and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber-trees, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April, 1803; the gold medal.

18. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

19. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

*N.B.* With the above forest-trees, the seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil, and proper for underwood, may or may not be intermixed.

*The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce certificates that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such certificates. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

20. Securing Plantations of Timber-trees, and Hedge-rows. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers; the silver medal, or ten guineas. The *accounts*, and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

21. Comparative Tillage. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed,* and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be advisable to shorten the operation of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture; or, in case of a green crop, the weight of an average sixteen perches, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

22. Comparative Culture of Wheat broad-cast, drilled, and dibbled. For the best set of experiments, made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equidistant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February 1806.

23. Spring Wheat. To the person who, between the 10th of January and the 10th of April, 1804, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February 1806.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land, but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clean as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in the 19th volume, that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about eighteen inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

24. Beans and Wheat. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1804, and the 1st of April, 1805, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equidistant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1805; the gold medal. It is required that an *account* of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre thrashed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1806.

25. Beans. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

26. Comparative Culture of Turnips. For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broadcast and hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equidistant rows, and hand or horse hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806. The object which the Society have in view in offering this premium is experimentally to ascertain the most advantageous method of growing turnips. To do this in a satisfactory manner, both the drilled and broad cast crops should have the advantage of the most perfect cultivation, consequently the drilled crops should have the intervals between the rows worked by the horse or hand hoe, or by both these implements; and the rows should be either weeded or hand-hoed, or both weeded and hand-hoed. The broadcast crop should have every advantage which weeding and hand-hoeing can give it, consistently with leaving the soil a flat surface.

27. Parsnips. To the person who, in the year 1805, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second day in February, 1806.

28. Buck Wheat. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain; with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

29. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal. Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

30. Raising Grass Seeds. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each of any of the following named grass seeds, viz.—Meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis), sweet-scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum), Timothy grass, meadow Fescue grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass (poa pratensis), rough-stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis); the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above mentioned, indicating clearly the

particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the 1st day of February, 1806.

31. Rotation of Crops. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1802, and the 10th of September, 1804, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than forty acres, in the following rotation, *viz.* 1st, winter tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

32. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

33. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres, the silver medal. It is required, that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number of horses and cattle, sheep, or hogs fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity of wheat per acre, and its weight per bushel, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of November, 1805.

It is presumed that very great advantage will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived, that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

34. Preserving Turnips. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

N.B *It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums, to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges (which the growers call pies), and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold water, and the* rot *which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.*

35. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal.

36. Preserving Cabbages. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

37. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Art. 34. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

38. Preserving Carrots, Parsnips, or Beets. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Art. 34. And the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first day in November, 1805.

39. Preserving Potatoes To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates*

that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power, and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who ate of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

40. Making Meadow-Hay in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the sample; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

41. Harvesting Corn in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

42. Ascertaining the component Parts of arable Land. To the person who shall produce to the Society the most satisfactory set of experiments to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of rich arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analysis of it; and who, having made a like analysis of some poor arable land, shall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby ascertaining the deficiencies of the poor soil, improve a quantity of it, not less than one acre, by the addition of such parts as the former experiments shall have discovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cause of its sterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required, that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the same after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each state, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumstances, together with the method made use of in analysing the soils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical results of the analysis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

It is expected that a quantity, not less than six pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved soils, be produced with the *certificates*.

43. Gaining Land from the Sea. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1st of January, 1799, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1805.

44. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1806.

45. Improving Land lying waste. For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, *viz.* clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

46. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that the land, before such improvement, be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

47. Manures. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass and corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the silver medal and ten guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that no less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

48. Raising Water for the Irrigation of Land. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for

the purpose of irrigating land, superior to and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1806.

49. Paring Plough. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, a machine or plough for the purpose of paring land preparatory to burning, superior to any hitherto known or in use for such purpose, and to be worked by not more than one man and two horses; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. The machine, and *certificates* that at least three acres have been pared by it in a proper manner, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of January, 1806.

50. Machine for Dibbling Wheat. To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal and ten guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

51. Machine for Reaping or Mowing Corn. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1805. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction of this and the preceding machine, will be considered as principal parts of their merit.

52. Thrashing Machine. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be thrashed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, or a model, with proper *certificates* that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been thrashed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

53. Destroying the Grub of the Cockchafer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

54. Destroying Worms. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

55. Destroying the Fly on Hops. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop-ground; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

56. Preventing the Blight, or Ravages of Insects, on Fruit-Trees and Culinary Plants. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight or ravages of insects on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1805.

57. Removing the ill Effects of Blights, or Insects. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

58. Cure of the Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the

Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

59. Cure of the Foot-Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that the cure be ascertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper *certificates* delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

60. Preventing the ill Effects of Flies on Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

61. Protecting Sheep. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

62. Improving the Condition of the labouring Poor, by erecting Cottages, and apportioning Land. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

63. Improving the Condition of the labouring Poor by apportioning Land to Cottages. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

64. Culture of Hemp in certain parts of Scotland. The Society wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy in certain parts of Scotland, comprehending the whole county of Argyle, that part of Perthshire situated to the north of the river Tay, and west of the Military Road (see Ainslie's Map of Scotland) leading from Logierait to the county of Inverness, and such other parts of Scotland as lie north of Inverness-shire, offers to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned district, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1805, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

65. To the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the next greatest quantity of land in the same above-mentioned district, not less than twenty-five acres, statute measure, in the year 1805, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above-mentioned; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

## PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

66. Preserving Seeds of Vegetables. For the best methods of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

67. Preventing the Dry-Rot in Timber. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on before the second Tuesday in December, 1805.

68. Preserving salted Provisions

FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *description* of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

69. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps, and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required, that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1806.

70. MANUFACTURING TALLOW CANDLES. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

71. CANDLES FROM RESIN OR OTHER SUBSTANCES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

72. METHOD OF SEPARATING SUGAR IN A SOLID FORM FROM TREACLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle, in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared, in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

73. INCREASING STEAM. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

74. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

75. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the person who shall prepare in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufacturers, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the superior quality of the quantity so prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1806.

76. INDELIBLE INK. To the person who shall discover to the Society, a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates* that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared, and found to possess the qualities above mentioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

77. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or

thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

78. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* and conditions as for premium 77.

79. RENDERING MUSLIN LESS COMBUSTIBLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of rendering muslin less combustible, to be effected by a cheaper and more effectual mode than any hitherto known; the silver medal.

Specimens of the muslin so prepared, with a full account of the process employed for the purpose, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

*N. B.* It is expected that the means employed should neither injure the quality nor stain the muslin, nor damage any print or dye with which it may be coloured.

80. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

81. RED PIGMENT. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use, in oil and water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1806.

*N. B.* It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noisome vapours.

82. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

83. STATUARY MARBLE. To the person who shall discover, within Great Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

*N. B.* In order to prevent useless expense or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

84. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

85. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great-Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalis, by a method superior to and as cheap as those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1806.

86. FINE BAR-IRON. To the person, in Great-Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for converting into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not

less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

87. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

88. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

89. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily fusible composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

90. REFINING COPPER FROM THE ORE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

91. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806. The map to remain the property of the Society.

92. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland, on similar conditions.

93. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland, on similar conditions.

94. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1804, the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1806.

## PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

95. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great-Britain or Ireland; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

96. The same in silver for the best copy.

97. The same premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses in their own right, of Great-Britain or Ireland.

98. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; the gold medal.

99. For the best copy, the silver medal.

100. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

*N. B.* As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

101. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition of three or more human figures, the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches, by persons of either sex under twenty-one years of age; the gold pallet.

For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet

102. Drawings of Outlines. For the best outline, after the plaster cast, of any antique statue, by persons of either sex under the age of twenty-one, the figure not less than eighteen inches; the greater silver pallet.

For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

103. Paintings in Oil. For the best painting in oil, of a landscape after nature, the size thirty-six by twenty-eight inches, by persons of either sex under twenty-five years of age; the gold pallet.

For the next in merit, the great silver pallet. Each candidate must mention from whence the view was taken.

104. Drawings of Landscapes. For the best drawing, in water-colours, of a landscape after nature, not less than eighteen inches by twelve, by persons of either sex under twenty-one years of age; the gold pallet.

For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

Each candidate must mention whence the view was taken.

105. Drawings by Engravers. For the best finished drawing of any antique figure, the size of the drawing not less than eighteen inches, by persons under twenty-one years of age; the greater silver pallet.

For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

106. Drawing and Engraving. To the person who shall complete the best original drawing and engraving, the design and engraving to be executed by the same artist; the gold medal. It is required that the drawing, and two impressions of the engraving, be produced, such impressions to remain the property of the Society.

107. Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. For the best historical engraving of any size; the gold pallet.

For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

108. Line Engravings of Landscapes. For the best line engraving of a landscape, the size of the engraving not limited; the gold pallet.

For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

*N. B.* It is not necessary, in the classes of line engravings, for the artist's name to be concealed. The first aquafortis proof of the above plates are required to be sent in with the finished impression, and *certificates* that the etchings are the entire work of the candidate. The aquafortis proof also to remain the property of the Society.

109. Perspective Drawings of Machines. For the best perspective drawings of machines, by persons under twenty-one years of age; the greater silver pallet.

110. Engraving on Wood, or Metal Blocks, &c. For the best engraving on wood or metal blocks, or any other material, so that the same be rendered capable of composition with the letter-press, of any allegorical or other subject suited to the embellishment of letter-press; the gold pallet. Two or more impressions along with the block, to be produced to the Society. The impressions, but not the block, to remain the property of the Society.

111. Bronzes. For the best drapery figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

112. Ornamental Drawings for Architectural Designs. For the best ornamental drawing for the purpose of embellishing architectural designs; a silver medallion with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The drawing to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

## CONDITIONS
### FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

All the claims under this class are to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year; nor shall they who for two successive years have gained the first premium in one class, be again admitted as candidates in that class.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has three times obtained the first premium in that class.

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society till after the first Wednesday in June, when they will be re-delivered, unless mentioned in the Premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, academy, or school, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside, the claimant's name, residence, and age; which paper is not to be opened unless the candidate be successful, or by a special vote of the Society.

To encourage real merit, and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken.

## PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

113. Machine for carding Silk. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

114. Cloth from Hop-Stalks, &c. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards of cloth at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great-Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great-Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c. the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

*N. B.* The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the Housekeeper.

115. Wicks for Candles or Lamps. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great-Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of suplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wick so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample.

116. Paper from raw vegetable Substances. To the person in Great-Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1805, and the first of January, 1806, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality (not less than ten reams), of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great-Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1804, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

*N. B.* The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz.—nettles, potatoe-haum, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the Housekeeper. *Certificates* of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced.

117. Transparent Paper. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp, that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to foolscap, that shall take and bear common writing ink with the same facility and correctness as writing-paper generally in use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. *Certificates* of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper to be produced.

118. Chints Patterns for Calico-Printers. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark-ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of calico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

119. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

120. Copper-plate Patterns for Calico-Printers. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment-work; the silver medal. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

## PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

121. Gunpowder-Mills. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1806.

*N. B.* As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed therein as they appear to merit.

122. Transit-Instrument. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1806.

123. Taking Whales by the Gun-Harpoon. To the person who, in the year 1805, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1804, signed by the master, or by the mate, when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

124. Family Mill. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best-constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1806. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

125. Machine for raising Coals, Ore, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use; and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known, or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Feb. 1806.

126. Improved Walking-Wheel or Crane. To the person who shall invent an improved walking-wheel or crane, on which the weight and power of any person or persons shall be applied with the greatest safety and effect, and so contrived that the power can be varied according to the greater or lesser weight to be raised or lowered; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The model, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a proper *certificate* that the machine at large has been employed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1806.

127. Machine for raising Water. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use, for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

128. Elm Pipes. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a substitute for the elm pipes now in common use for the conveyance of water, which shall be cheaper, equally effectual, and more durable than any heretofore employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that one of the pipes so employed, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory accounts of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

129. Laying Wooden Pipes. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a superior method of laying or connecting the wooden pipes now in use for conveying water, so as to lessen the injury they receive thereby; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

It is required that a model, an accurate account of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

130. Extinguishing Fires. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best and most effectual method of procuring an

immediate supply of water in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

131. Boring and Blasting Rocks. To the person who shall discover to the Society a more simple, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use of boring or blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

132. Heating Rooms for the purposes of Manufacturers. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purposes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas. A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1806.

133. Improved Ventilation. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

134. Preventing Accidents from Horses falling with two-wheeled Carriages. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

135. Improving Turnpike and other Roads. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistency by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard, and durable carriage-road, not liable to be injured by heat or rain; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

136. Cleansing Chimnies. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the most effectual mechanical or other means for cleansing chimnies from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues; the gold medal.

137. For the next in merit; the silver medal. The mechanical, or other means, with *certificates* of their having been used with proper effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

138. Chimnies Cleansed. To the person who shall during the year 1805 cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the greatest number of chimnies, at least two stories high, not fewer than three hundred, by any mechanical or other process, which does not require the employment of boys within the flues; the gold medal. *Certificates*, signed by not less than two-thirds of those housekeepers on whose premises the said means have been employed, and an account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

139. To the person who shall cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the next greatest number of chimnies, not fewer than one hundred and fifty, upon similar conditions to the above; the silver medal.

140. Raising the Bodies of Persons who have sunk under Water. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The drag, or machine to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

141. For preventing prejudicial effects to the persons employed in Pointing Needles. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of obviating the prejudicial effects that attend the operation of pointing needles, by grinding them dry, during which the particles of grind-

stone dust and steel, being thrown into the air, and received with it into the lungs, occasion asthma, consumption, and other painful disorders; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, together with proper *certificates* of its practicability and adoption, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1806.

## PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

142. Taking Porpoises. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1805, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1806.

143. Oil from Porpoises. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, in the year 1805, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

144. Curing Herrings by the Dutch Method. To the person or persons who shall, before January 1806, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish Seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

145. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels: the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A sixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

## PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

146. Nutmegs. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

147. The same premium is extended one year further. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1806.

148. Cloves. For importing into Great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1805, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands in the West Indies subject to the British empire, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

149. Kali for Barilla. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1804, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

150. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1806.

151. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1807.

152. Destroying the Insect commonly called the Borer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has of late years been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

153. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada. To the person who shall sow with hemp, the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1805, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

154. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents, in the year 1805, in the manner above mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

155. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

156. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

157. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1806.

158, 159, 160, 161, 162. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before mentioned, to be transmitted to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1807.

163 to 173. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

174. Importation of Hemp from Canada. To the master of that vessel, which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1805, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

175. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal. *Certificates* satisfactory to the Society to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

176, 177. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1807.

178. Substitute for Hemp. To the person who, in the year 1806, shall discover and produce to the Society, a substitute for hemp, equally cheap, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, together with proper *certificates* from the governor or commander in chief, if raised in any of the British colonies, or from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, if raised in the East Indies, to prove that the same has been used with success, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1807.

179. The same premium is extended one year farther.

## PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

180. Bhaugulpore Cotton. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1805, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dyeing; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

181. Annatto. To the person who, in the year 1805, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

182. True Cochineal. To the person who, in the year 1805, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest

quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

**ORDERED,** SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, JUNE 1st, 1805.

*That the several Candidates and Claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May, 1806, at Twelve o'clock at Noon precisely, to receive the same; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Distribution of their Rewards: And before that time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to those who are about to leave the Kingdom.*

*In Cases where the Society may think fit to admit excuses for not attending in person, Deputies may be substituted to receive the Rewards, provided such Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the superior Officers thereof.*

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As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to those inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requested to observe, that if the *means*, by which the respective objects are effected, do require an expense or trouble too great for *general purposes*, the Society will not considers itself as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reserves the power of giving in all cases such part only of any premium as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great-Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society, carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the Committee.

*N B.* The Society, anxious to promote the Arts of their country, have adopted the resolution of forming a Collection of Prints, to be open for public inspection; and, having arranged those already in their possession, invite engravers to send etched or finished proofs of their plates: and hope amateurs, collectors, and publishers of works of art, will also contribute to the undertaking.

Prints of models, or maps, will also come within the above arrangement.

The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men, upon all subjects connected with the views of the Society, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms required by the premiums; as such communications may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially contribute to the advantage of the public.

The Library of the Society, which has already become very valuable, may yet receive con-

siderable additions and improvements from the presents of members, or other persons who may be inclined to place useful books and valuable manuscripts in a repository, at once permanent and conducive to the national benefit.

All communications to be made by letter, addressed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London.*

The models required by the Society should be upon the scale of one inch to a foot. The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

*The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters; and where descriptive Drawings can be conveniently sent, with the Models and Machines laid before the Society, it is recommended to be done.*

*** To persons inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpose.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon condition and to the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Collector, for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of
I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society.

By Order of the Society.
CHARLES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

*N. B. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. considering that it would be beneficial to the Commerce of the United Kingdom, to bring the British Marbles into more general use, and that the most effectual method of accomplishing their object would be,* for the present, *to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following resolutions:—*

Resolved,—That specimens of British Marbles be exposed in the Society's Rooms at the Adelphi, for the inspection of the public, under the following regulations:

1st, That all specimens be exact to a given size, *viz*, eight inches high, six inches broad, one inch thick, and polished on one face.

2d, That a book be kept, containing the number of each specimen, and describing the situation of the quarry, the name of the parish where situated, the distance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the distance of that road from water-carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preserved by the Society, as materials for future inquiries.

Resolved,—That as the exertions of the Society can only be beneficial to the public, inasmuch as their views are seconded by the public, the Society request, that all persons, proprietors of marble quarries, will favour them with a specimen of the marble, worked to the exact size above mentioned, with the description of the quarry as above, that the same may be entered in the book to be preserved for the use of the public.

## *Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi.*

ON Tuesday the 28th of May, 1805, the Rewards of the Society were, as usual, distributed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, arranged under the following classes; and on Wednesday the 6th of June, the Society held the last Meeting of that Session, and adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in October next.

### IN AGRICULTURE.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane, Park-lane, for plantations of fir-trees; the silver medal.

To Thomas Johnes, Esq. M.P. Haford, Cardiganshire, for planting oaks; the gold medal.

To J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. Workington-hall, for the culture of beans and wheat; the gold medal.

To Mr. William Taylor, Beamish, Durham, for improving land lying waste; the gold medal or 30 guineas.

To Captain John Miller, New Park, Axminster, Devonshire, for a pair of sheep shears: the silver medal.

To Samuel Taylor, Esq. Moston, for the growth of white thorn; the silver medal.

To Mr. W. Wallis Mason, Goodrest-lodge, near Warwick, for the culture of carrots; the silver medal.

To Mr. John Farey, Crown-court, Westminster, for experiments in the growth of timber; the silver medal.

To Mr. Wm. Smith, Buckingham-street, for irrigating boggy land; the silver medal.

To Mr. Wm. Watson, North-Middleton, for comparative culture of turnips, 10 pounds.

To Mr. Seth Bull, Ely, for planting osiers; 30 guineas.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Mr. Thos. Vanhermann, for paints made with fish oil; the silver medal and 20 guineas.

To Mrs. Jane Richardson, Willis-place, Chelsea, for clearing feathers from their animal oil; 20 guineas.

To Mrs. Anne Morris, Union-street, near Middlesex Hospital, for her method of cleansing silk, cotton, and woollen goods; 15 guineas.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To Miss H. Augusta Jackson, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, for an original drawing of Venus Marina, and Cupids; the gold medal.

To Miss Mary Hay, of Chandos-street, for a drawing in chalk, of our Saviour taken from the cross; the silver medal.

To Miss Hancock, St. Helen's, Norwich, for an oil painting of an Old Woman after nature; the silver medal.

To Mr. Thos. Palmer with J. G. Walker, engraver, Hammersmith, for a pen and ink drawing of a human figure; the silver medal.

To Miss Mary Anna Jones, Leadenhall-street, for a drawing of a Landscape. A drawing from nature of Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, formerly the seat of Lord Bacon, Baron of Verulam; the gold pallet.

To Mr. H. Corbould, John-street, Fitzroy-square, for an historical drawing; Ajax defending the body of Patroclus; the gold pallet.

To Miss Cockerell, Westbourne, Paddington, for a drawing of the Virgin, Christ, and St. John; the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. G. Jones, Great Portland-street, Mary-le-bone, an historical drawing; Ulysses's descent into Hell; the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Zornlin, Newington place, Kennington, for a drawing of the Venus de Medicis, from a cast; the lesser silver pallet.

To Miss S. C. Day, Lower Bryanston-street, for an original historical drawing of Calypso, inviting Telemachus to a Banquet; the lesser silver pallet.

To Miss Elizabeth Porret, of the Tower, for a chalk drawing from one of Raphael's Cartoons; the lesser silver pallet.

To Mr. W. Ward, North end, Hampstead, for a drawing of Ewell Church; the lesser silver pallet.

To Miss Mary Hay, as an additional compliment to the great excellence of her performance; 20 guineas.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. W. Corston, Ludgate-hill, for a substitute for Leghorn plait for hats; the gold medal.

To Mr. J. Beard, of Coggershall, for crooking wires for cards, used in the cotton and woollen factories; the silver medal, and 40 guineas.

To Mr. John Austin, Glasgow, for various improvements in manufactures; the silver medal.

IN MECHANICS.

To Mr. George Smart, Ordnance-wharf, Westminster-bridge; for chimnies cleansed by mechanical means; the gold medal.

To Mr. Gilbert Gilpin, Old-park Ironworks, Shifnall, for a crane for raising weights; the silver medal, and 30 guineas.

To Mr. John Prior, Nessfield, Yorkshire, for a larum for pocket watches; the silver medal, and 20 guineas.

To Mr. Robert Salmon, Woburn, for an improvement in canal locks; the silver medal, and 10 guineas.

To Mr. Joseph Davis, Crescent, Kingsland-road, for a day and night telegraph; the silver medal, and 10 guineas.

To Mr. Robert Salmon, Woburn, for a geometrical quadrant and staff; the silver medal, and 10 guineas.

To Mr. J. J. Hawkins, Dalby-terrace, City-road, for a machine for cutting paper and the edges of books; the silver medal.

To Mr. John Antis, Fulneck, near Leeds, for improved door latches; the silver medal.

To Mr. Andrew Flint, for an expanding band-wheel; 50 guineas.

To Mr. W. Hardy, Knowles-buildings, Islington; for a compensation balance; 30 guineas.

To Mr. J. Watkins, Giltspur-street, West-Smithfield, for an improvement in time-keepers, 30 guineas.

To Mr. J. Antis, Fulneck, near Leeds, for a detached escapement of a pendulum clock; 20 guineas.

To Mr. T. Parker, Blue-cross-street, Leicester-fields, for a machine for shoe-makers; 15 guineas.

To Mr. H. Ward, Blandford, for a new striking clock movement; 15 guineas.

To Mr. Peter Herbert, Bow-street, Covent-garden, for a book case bolt; 10 guineas.

To Mr. C. Le Caan, Llannelly, for a check to carriage wheels; 10 guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To Dr. W. Roxburgh, Calcutta, for communications on India products; the gold medal.

To Mr. W. Hughes, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp; 35 dollars.

*The Number of Members elected since October last is* 113.

# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE last month presents to us a most melancholy picture. At home and abroad perplexity and confusion direct our affairs. The fleets of England are riding on the ocean, or parading before the shores of France, whilst those of the enemy are pursuing some object, of which we have no knowledge; are traversing seas, from which we have no intelligence; and are expected to strike a blow in some distant quarter, which our ministers had not the sagacity to foresee, nor can the bravery and skill of our navy prevent. In the mean time, the papers of France display its triumph over all Europe. They laugh at our presumption of our being masters of the ocean, when a fleet has sailed from its ports, ravaged our West India islands, and returned safe with its booty. They deride our blockading system, when it keeps in port only those vessels which are intended to remain safe in harbour, and cannot impede the departure of a squadron, destined for a particular purpose: they declare openly, that our ministers know neither the number of squadrons that have sailed from the ports of France and Spain, nor the number of single ships that have eluded the search of our cruizers. Our domestic system is held still in higher contempt. The burthens laid upon the people, they say, are productive of no one useful end, and the interest of the money, lent in loans by the prime minister to members of parliament, would, in the hands of the French cabinet, have been more than sufficient to defray all the expences of their secret intelligence. They declare openly, that nothing will content them but the peace of Amiens; that the tone of England must be lowered; that our commerce will, if the war continues, be attacked in every quarter of the globe; and that, whilst we have been wasting our strength upon the seas to no purpose, the active spirit of the emperor of France, like that of another Sully, has pervaded every department; that she is rising from her calamities, and will, in the space of eighteen months, launch into the ocean thirty ships of the line, to renew, if necessary, the contest for the dominion of the sea. Of the Toulon fleet, they say that we shall hear no more for some months; and they intimate, that in more than one place, their arms will be successful.

To this gasconade of theirs we must for a time submit; and we must lament, that they can, with so much truth on their side, use such language. We may be deceived by the flattery of friends; and in this flattery our newspapers unfortunately are too ready to amuse and deceive the nation. Our enemies speak unwelcome truths: but it is from them that a wise man, and a wise nation, will be soonest led to examine their conduct. This summer is big with events, and will decide, most probably, on the future complexion of the war. Gibraltar is threatened with an attack, and the utmost arts of French engineers will be employed against it. D'Arçon's gunboats will not be again tried; but the skill of the defendants will probably be employed in counteracting a new species of mining; and the subterranean warfare, if attended with less danger, will produce efforts of skill, which may hereafter be employed more beneficially in civil purposes.

Whilst the French are thus sanguine in the hopes of annoying us, the administration has been engaged in a very different species of warfare: the two persons, who have had the greatest concern in the direction of the affairs of this country for the last twenty years, one of whom holds now the place of first lord of the treasury, and the other lately possessed that of first lord of the admiralty, have been labouring under the suspicion of high crimes and misdemeanors. Lord Melville had been declared guilty of a high violation of duty by the house of commons, and a select committee, appointed by Mr. Pitt, entered farther into the investigation of circumstances brought to light by the famous tenth report. The restrictions under which this committee was appointed, and the persons of whom it was composed, prevented any expectation of the wounds of the country being probed to the bottom: but enough came out to warrant a motion of impeachment against Lord Melville, and resolutions, preparatory to a censure, or impeachment, of Mr. Pitt.

The friends of Lord Melville used every effort for his preservation. He himself came down to the house of commons, and, after the usual forms on such occasions, permitted to speak in his defence: but this advantage, which is not permitted to any one indicted before a

grand jury, did not turn to the benefit of the culprit, for declamation was used instead of argument, and an appeal to the passions instead of plain and simple answers to facts. His cause was injured in the estimation of all by his defence: but after two days debate, the motion for the impeachment was lost, there being for it 195, against it 272, leaving a majority for the ministry, who supported Lord Melville, of 77. But the motion of a criminal prosecution of Lord Melville was carried; there being for it 238, against it 229, leaving a majority against the ministry, who supported Lord Melville, of nine! The difference of an impeachment, and a criminal prosecution before a judge and jury, is not of very great consequence; but every one must lament the state of a country, in which so many persons should be found desirous of screening an individual, however high his station, from the pursuits of justice. The conduct of Lord Melville is now in a proper train to be fully examined; and, we trust, that it will be the means of leading to a farther disclosure of these extraordinary transactions, relative to public money, and public offices, which the commissioners, appointed to discover abuses, could not, from the restriction of their appointment, pursue.

From the investigation of Lord Melville's conduct, the house turned to that of Mr. Pitt, who had been examined before the select committee, and whose answers were given in a manner that brought to recollection his famous examination on the state trials at the Old Bailey. Of a hundred and four questions proposed to him, only two were answered plainly and directly, the rest rang the changes on the words, "I think," "I rather think," "I conceive," "I understood," "I cannot recollect," "I cannot pretend to recollect," &c. &c. and it is extraordinary, that the direct answers, were merely matters of opinion, in which probably not ten persons in the kingdom would join with him. The questions which obtained direct answers were these: Q. From the state of the money market, in case Boyd had failed to make good his payments, do you conceive a new loan could have been procured for the public on terms equally advantageous? A. I am perfectly convinced it could not, and that the embarrassment it would have caused to the public service would have been of the most serious and alarming nature. Q. In the then state of the market, would it have been easy to make a loan in room thereof? A. No, I believe it would have been extremely difficult, and I believe impossible. Unsatisfactory, however, as Mr. Pitt's evidence was, it appeared from it and the evidence of others combined together, that he had been acquainted with the fact, that Lord Melville had broken the act of parliament, and diverted the public money into an improper channel; and that Mr. Pitt, first lord of the treasury, had lent forty thousand pounds of the public money to two members of parliament, without interest; and that, whatever he might have thought of the necessities of those members, and the propriety of assisting them, he had never thought it necessary to claim an act of indemnity for so illegal an action.

Mr. Pitt entered into a long vindication of himself, and it was evident that he had too much support for his conduct, to be brought to a proper tribunal: in consequence, after a long and desultory debate, the house was brought into the awkward predicament to allow a bill of indemnity to cover the illegality of his conduct; and they, who had not strength enough to carry a motion for an impeachment, or a censure (one of which, in other times, could not have been avoided), acquiesced in this lowest method of censure: such truths, however, have come out, in consequence of all those inquiries, that nothing but a change of ministry, and a full investigation of all abuses that have taken place within the last twenty years, can satisfy the nation. The latter cannot be done whilst Mr. Pitt is at the head of the administration, and so many persons are in power in various offices, who, by the support they have given to Lord Melville and Mr. Pitt, cannot be expected to afford any assistance in the inquiry, and may very materially impede its progress. A new system must also be adopted of balancing the receipts and the expenditure, that the system of our finance may become, as it ought to be, as intelligible as the affairs of the bank, or any similar mercantile concern.

The affairs of the continent present no hopes of assistance to us. Bonaparte is now the crowned king of Italy, and his coronation was conducted with the greatest splendor. The solidity of his power is seen in the tranquillity of France, during his absence from the

capital, and whilst he is arranging his Italian dominions, his various projects for annoying us are carried on with incessant activity. Russia seems inclined to the continuance of pacific measures, and an extraordinary ukase, or decree, lately issued, must convince us, that that country is advancing very far in civilization. The Jews are now allowed to send their sons to all public schools and universities, where they may be admitted to every degree, and the parents may be elected into the magistracy. What a contrast this is to the degrading policy of England, which will not admit a person to a degree, without his signing the articles or declaring himself to be a member of the church of England: and a Russian, who had lately studied at the University of Cambridge, was, on account of this stupid prejudice, not permitted to attain to academical honours. In India we have every reason to expect that the plans of Marquis Wellesley will be crowned with complete success, and the French are likely to retain part of Domingo during the war, as the negro emperor has met with a repulse, and of course the whole island will hereafter acknowledge again their sovereignty.

Three very gallant actions have been recorded this last month, one at home, the others abroad. Some privateers, or rather pirates, had established themselves at Mardel, a small port to the west of the Havannah, and Captain Dashwood, of the Bacchante, resolved to attack them. For this purpose he sent two boats on shore, and it was necessary to take a fort and round tower nearly forty feet high, before the attack on the port. Lieutenant Oliver, in the headmost boat, found himself discovered by the enemy; but this did not prevent him from rushing forward without his companions, and mounting the fort with a ladder, which he had previously provided, and followed by only thirteen men, absolutely carried it. Leaving there six men to guard the fort, he, with the crew of the other boat, went to the harbour (whence the privateers had unluckily sailed), and carried off, in the face of a great body of troops and militia, two schooners laden with sugar. This bold enterprise was attended only with one wound to a brave man, from which he was rapidly recovering; the enemy had two killed, and three wounded. At home, from what cause we know not, the Sussex coast was open to the depredations of the French, and one of their four large lug sail privateers came within a league of the batteries at Hastings, captured a sloop, and sent it over to the French coast. Lieutenant Macket manned two six oared gallies with the Hastings sea fencibles, and armed with muskets and cutlasses, they pursued the prize, which they overtook the next morning within a few leagues of the French coast, and though they were within sight of the privateer, mounting ten carriage guns, and carrying sixty men, retook the prize, and brought it safe to our coasts. A still more gallant action took place in the harbour of Muros, to the south of Finisterre, against which the first lieutenant and fifty men were sent from the Loire frigate, which stormed the fort and battery, spiked sixteen guns, and threw them into the sea, made the Spaniards bring down great quantities of naval stores, brought off a large Spanish gun vessel, a large brig, and a French privateer of twenty-six guns. No one was killed on our side; but the lieutenant, who killed the governor of the fort in single combat, and eight seamen, were wounded. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable. The town of Muros was not plundered: the government stores only were seized.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

ON the 23d of May, Mr. Best made his promised motion on the eleventh report, which he prefaced with animated remarks on the necessity and duty of the house to attend to the expenditure of public money, and prevent the violation of the constitution, by ministers raising loans without consent, or applying money contrary to the directions of parliament. Mr. Pitt, in a speech full of sarcasm and reflections on the profession of Mr. Best, and suppositions, that he must be ignorant of every thing out of his profession, consented to the motion, provided that two committees might be appointed, the one to examine the eleventh report generally, the other a secret committee to examine the case of the application of money for secret services. Mr. Fox vindicated Mr. Best for bringing so forcibly to the house, the recollection of its duties, and contended that at a time when such abuses were countenanced by high authority; parliament could not be too often put in mind of what the country expected from it, and

without which their meetings must be held in contempt. The motion was agreed to, and a select committee of twenty-one members by ballot was ordered to take into consideration every thing in the eleventh report, except the application of money to secret services.

On the 24th, Lord Darnley introduced his motion for a select committee to inquire into the abuses of the naval department, and the public was not a little surprised to read the next day in the papers, that he was followed in the debate by Lord Melville, who of course resisted the motion for the inquiry, and entered into a long history of the conduct of his predecessors in the naval department, respecting the purchase of ships, and the employment of merchants' yards to construct them. This Lord spoke with his usual confidence, and seemed convinced that he should have sufficient support in rejecting the motion. Lord St. Vincent followed, and reprobated the doctrine of Lord Melville on the subject of merchants' yards, and declared, that the navy board was, and is now, totally inefficient, and incapable of the duties that devolved upon it. The other parts of Lord Melville's speech, he treated as it deserved, declaring that he had such a thorough contempt for them, that he should take no notice of them; and he voted for a committee, that substantial justice might be done in an affair so important to the nation. The Duke of Clarence declared the abuses to have been so great in the naval department, that the country had reason to bless the day when Lord St. Vincent was called to superintend the admiralty. Every captain in the navy would inform the house of the difference between a contract ship, and a ship built in the dock yards. It was due to the character of the house, and to Lord St. Vincent, to enter into the inquiry. Lord Sidmouth praised Lord St. Vincent, but was averse to the inquiry. Lord Holland reprobated Lord Melville's plan of attacking others, instead of fairly meeting the charges brought against himself, and defending himself from a very criminal accusation. Lord Hawkesbury and others spoke, and the motion was negatived on a division, there being for it thirty-three, and against it eighty-eight; but whatever may be the votes, the country cannot entertain a doubt on a question, in which inquiry is courted on the one hand, and resisted on the other; and the person whose conduct is arraigned, and strenuously resists inquiry, has been dismissed from his majesty's councils for the crimes committed in one department, and which naturally leads to the suspicion that he fears inquiry in another department, lest it should lead to a similar result.

On the twenty-seventh the report of the select committee to inquire into the contents of the tenth report, was brought up and ordered to be printed; and Mr. Whitbread gave notice of his intention to move the impeachment of Lord Melville, and to propose certain resolutions concerning the conduct of the chancellor of the exchequer. On the seventh of June the consideration of the report of the Duke of Athol was moved for, and supported by Mr. Pitt, but one of the members observed, that the whole business bore all the appearance of a job, and at a time, when such heavy burthens were laid on the people, it did not seem right to vote away money to an individual, however high his station, merely because he did not think that a bargain, made many years ago with one of his ancestors, was so advantageous to the family as it ought to have been. The motion passed, however, with a majority of upwards of two to one in favour of the Duke.

On the eleventh of June, the great question of the impeachment of Lord Melville for his crimes was opened by his lordship himself, who was permitted, after the usual forms, to address the house. He asserted, that he had had no opportunity of bringing the question to a fair hearing, was not acquainted with a single item of Trotter's accounts kept at Coutts's house, that he never saw them but in the appendix to the tenth report, that he felt himself embarrassed under the restrictions, whether from his own house, or the points on which he was permitted to address parliament, and was thus prevented from laying before it a complete justification of his conduct. He denied that he ever knew of Trotter's employing naval money in the purchase of exchequer bills, or of stock in the funds, or that he had ever connived at his employing the public money improperly, or that he had ever participated in his profits. He stated Mr. Trotter to have been a very useful man in the office, and to have been promoted for his ac-

tive and good conduct; and that when permission was given to him to keep money at the private bank, it was with a view to convenience, and that the practice was not contrary to the act. He then entered into his explanation of the act, from which he concluded, that there had been no infringements of the law, no violation of the act, where its provisions could be carried into execution. He might be mistaken, but the mistake did not proceed from a desire to contravene a regulation of the legislature. The strict letter might have been infringed, but surely there was not a high breach of duty. On the answer to the commissioners, Lord Melville palliated by the difficulty of speaking otherwise, from the blended nature of Mr. Trotter's account at Coutts's. He regretted that the members of the committee did not go farther into the question, and had left it in a state of half examination: that, consequently, Mr. Trotter's evidence was not entitled to the consideration it would have under other circumstances; that he was, from having no vouchers, completely at Trotter's mercy, whose statements were inaccurate; for in one day, he spoke of having advanced twentythousand pounds to Lord Melville, which, on the following day, he made twenty-three thousand pounds. Trotter's evidence is also confused, and incorrect with respect to Mr. Tweedy's connection with the treasurer, as he was merely a messenger, and not at all concerned in pecuniary matters. On the subject of the ten thousand pounds, Lord Melville declared that he would never disclose the circumstances of its application: neither private honour nor personal convenience could authorise such a disclosure; and on the advance of forty thousand pounds to the house of Boyd and Benfield, he was willing to take the whole merit or criminality of the business to himself, as it was a measure which he advised, and still approved of. His answer to Mr. Pitt, on Mr. Raikes' communication, was given *bona fide* on the impression that no sums were drawn from the bank, except for lesser payments in different offices; and his conduct on Mr. Jellicoe's business resulted from the conviction, that the release was not a matter at all of favour, but of strict justice.

The bond between Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter was explained away, as a thing of course, and as bearing on itself a proof that no sinister ends were in view, since it contained a clause of registration. The paper was drawn up in London hastily, and sent into Scotland for signature.—Lord Melville then went into a complaint on the persecution he had suffered, and the punishment he had received: on the difficulties of vindicating himself, if an impeachment was voted, before a tribunal in which so many persons had joined in the cry against him, and the cruelty of being subjected at the same time to a variety of prosecutions.

A few minutes after Lord Melville had retired, Mr. Whitbread rose, and declared his satisfaction that the accused person had had the opportunity of speaking in his defence; yet could not imagine that the house would prefer assertions without proof, to the positive testimony in their possession. The cruelty in the case of Lord Melville he denied; for, if the impeachment took place, the civil suit would be suspended; and as to his feelings, his case was that of every man who had violated the laws of the land. As yet there has been no punishment. Every measure has been necessary to discover an illegal transaction; a little only is known, from which the magnitude of the whole may be conjectured. "I impeach (said Mr. Whitbread) Lord Melville for the infringement of a direct act of parliament, and a high breach of duty, in violating that law which he has contended he did not violate. I accuse him of participating in the emoluments derived from the use of the public money. I charge him with having, by false pretences, defrauded the public of money; and, above all, by the acquittance he obtained on account of the affair of Mr. Jellicoe." On these points Mr. Whitbread expatiated to the house, shewed the absurdity of Lord Melville's assertions with respect to the blended accounts of Trotter, and the manifest folly of supposing that Trotter could have acquired a princely fortune out of a small salary, without the knowledge of his principal. The burning of the papers is a presumption of guilt, and it is certain that Trotter advanced money to Lord Melville without interest. He and Mr. Trotter are at variance with respect to certain sums; the question can be settled only by a trial, and the guilt or innocence of each will be placed in its proper colours. Lord Melville says, I am innocent, but do not try me: were he really innocent, he would court,

not dread the trial; and by that it must be made known to the world whether he is a grace or disgrace to the noble assembly to which he belongs.

Mr. Bond considered the occurrences to Lord Melville as a severe punishment, yet there were charges of such a criminal nature against him, that he must be brought to his trial. The ten thousand pounds, of which he would give no account, wer particularly instanced; and there was too much ground for suspicion in the blended accounts, and in the mode in which he had deceived his friend Mr. Pitt on the drafts from the bank. There were two modes of trial, by impeachment, and by common law: and there were sufficient grounds for proceeding either way, but the latter was the easiest, safest, and most expeditious. Mr. Bond hoped that the other side would, therefore, concur in his amendment, that the attorney-general be ordered to prosecute Lord Melville, and the proceedings in the civil suit be stayed. The Master of the Rolls thought that Lord Melville had been sufficiently punished, and was against farther proceedings. In this he was followed by Mr. H. Brown, who wished the house to think of the perilous state of the country from the external enemy; by Mr. Alexander, who considered the offence of Lord Melville to be rather *malum prohibitum* than *malum in se*: by Mr. Cartwright, who asserted that the country did not wish for farther punishment. Lord Temple, Mr. H. Addington, Mr. Pytches, Mr. Coxe, and Lord Henry Petty combated these opinions; Mr. H. Addington declaring that he would vote for the impeachment, if the other mode was not agreed to; and Mr. Coxe making some just distinctions between prosecution and persecution. Many other members wishing to speak, the debate was put off to the next day, when it was resumed by Mr. Leicester, who did not conceive that a sufficient case had been made out to change the civil for a criminal prosecution, nor did he attach much blame to the burning of the vouchers. Mr. Wilberforce was convinced that a criminal prosecution was necessary, and that even from the speech of Lord Melville himself, who had laid down principles more dangerous than the fact, which had been developed. What can be thought of a man who is reduced to the necessity of quibbling away the obvious meaning of an act, and that act made by himself? The same quibbling appears with respect to Trotter, whom Lord Melville says he never authorised to draw out money for his own emolument; yet he suffered him to do it, when he knew he intended to do so. The explanation, on the burning of the papers, was unsatisfactory; and the declaration on the ten thousand pounds can be almost said to be nothing less than the infatuation of guilt itself. This single declaration is too big with danger to be got over, and opens the door to venality, corruption, and prodigality. Loss has been experienced by the public: to omit others, the loss of sixteen years additional salary of 2000l. a year, for duty not performed. The crime is of such a gross nature, that neither the honour of the house, nor the safety of the country, permit it to be passed over; and it is necessary to shew the people that justice will be done them against the most powerful man, who has violated their rights. Lord Castlereagh considered the crime of Lord Melville to be an offence only in a legal sense, and was against any farther prosecution of the business; but his arguments were completely refuted by Mr. Grey. Mr. R. Dundas complained of popular prejudices being excited against his father, who imagined that Trotter only drew money necessary for the convenient discharge of the business of the office. The bond also, he contended, carried with it no suspicious circumstances, as it was liable to inspection at the register office; and the precept to attend the commissioners was not served upon Lord Melville previous to the bond being made. Several other members gave their opinions with very little additional argument on either side; but the attorney-general stated, that the civil prosecution was already in progress, and declared that he should feel himself much embarrassed if a criminal proceeding were ordered. In his judgment, Lord Melville had been sufficiently punished; and his legal guilt had been universally admitted; but the country would think the measures were too precipitate. Mr. Whitbread took a view in a very masterly manner of the arguments that had been alleged; vindicated himself from cruelty, and the house from inconsistency. "My answer (said he) on the subject of persecution, is simply this: I will punish the authors of such peculation, because I am convinced, that from what is already discovered, much more

atrocious proceedings are yet to be disclosed. I wish the noble Lord to go fairly to his trial. If he is acquitted, then justice is satisfied; if, on the contrary, he is convicted, it will be in the power of his friends to plead what circumstances appear to them most worthy of notice, in mitigation of punishment." The house ordered, that "the attorney-general be directed to prosecute criminally Lord Viscount Melville."

On the fourteenth, Mr. Whitbread brought in his resolutions on the conduct of Mr. Pitt, which were prefaced by a speech, in which he called the attention of the house to the three following points; 1st, the communication of Mr. Raikes, the governor of the bank, to Mr. Pitt, and the diversion of the public money by Lord Melville from its proper channel: 2dly, the deficiency of Mr. Jellicoe, and the negligence of the treasury in not making a sufficient inquiry into the business: and 3dly, the loan of forty thousand pounds to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. The latter he considered as the most important, and trusted that the house would not pass over such an illegal and improper transaction without notice. When the resolutions founded on these transactions were handed to the chair, Mr. Pitt rose, and asserted, that with respect to the first transaction, the information was not given by Mr. Raikes in his capacity of governor of the Bank of England, and it was unattended with documents; —that he might lament that an inquiry was not set on foot, but trusted that the house would absolve him of criminal neglect. As to the second transaction, Mr. Jellicoe was an old servant of the public, and his failure must excite compassion. In that light it was viewed when the release was made, and in that he must persist to see it, and conceive, therefore, that no criminality attached to the treasury upon such an occasion. With respect to the third transaction, Mr. Pitt denied that he gave an undue preference to the house of Boyd and Benfield. There was a scarcity of money when their application was made, and without this loan a house, very useful in the negociations of government on the continent, might have fallen. The loan was made with a view to the best interests of the state, and if wrongly made, Mr. Pitt said he should bow to the decisions of the house.—Mr. Lascelles moved the previous question, with a view, that if it passed, a bill of indemnity might be brought in for Mr. Pitt, though it is evident this gentleman would never have thought of one for himself. Mr. Fox cleared Mr. Pitt from the imputation of personal corruption, but made many forcible remarks on the criminality of his conduct, in every one of the three transactions, and the necessity, that the house should not permit such conduct to pass into a precedent for future ministers. A desultory debate took place, and at last it concluded with leave being given to Mr. Lascelles to bring in a bill of indemnity for Mr. Pitt.

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## REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From May* 21 *to June* 21, 1805.

| | |
|---|---|
| ACUTE DISEASES. | |
| Catarrh | 28 |
| Peripneumony | 9 |
| Hooping Cough | 1 |
| Small Pox | 1 |
| Acute Rheumatism | 1 |
| Dysentery | 2 |
| Inflammation of the Eyes | 1 |
| Abscess of the Ear | 2 |
| Cholera | 1 |
| CHRONIC DISEASES. | |
| Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa | 14 |
| Hæmoptysis and Consumption | 9 |
| Asthma | 2 |
| Dyspepsia | 15 |
| Diarrhœa | 2 |
| Worms | 6 |
| Enterodyne | 4 |
| Hemicrania | 2 |
| Head-ach | 5 |
| Chronic Rheumatism | 5 |
| Lumbago | 1 |
| Pleurodyne | 2 |
| Painter's Colic | 2 |
| Asthenia | 10 |
| Anasarca | 1 |
| Ascites | 2 |
| Tympanites | 1 |
| Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa | 5 |
| Leucorrhœa | 2 |
| Hysteria | 2 |
| Menorrhagia | 2 |
| Dysuria | 4 |
| Hæmaturia | 1 |
| Piles | 3 |
| Mesenteric Consumption | 1 |
| Scrofula | 1 |
| Cutaneous Eruptions | 6 |
| Number of cases | 155 |

Although the weather has been, and still continues, unseasonably cold, (north-east winds having been almost constantly prevalent,) there has been, on the whole, a diminution, rather than an increase, of the number of dis-

eases. Acute diseases form a very small proportion of those which have occurred; and contagion of all kinds seems to have almost disappeared. The complaints, which we have had occasion to observe, partake much more of the nature of the diseases of January, than of those of Midsummer; being chiefly catarrhal and rheumatic. A single instance, indeed, of cholera appeared, during the two or three days of heat, accompanied with showers, which occurred about a fortnight ago; but no other instance of a tendency to that state of the bilious system has shewn itself.

The two cases of Colica Pictonum, were attended to early, before any considerable constipation had taken place, and they both yielded readily to opium and æther, followed by gentle lexatives and tonics. There is, perhaps, no disease, over which we have a more certain command, than this, provided our measures be vigorous; a large dose of opium generally removes the spasmodic action of the intestines speedily, and the contents may then be readily evacuated by a stimulant glyster, or a purge of calomel or castor oil, and tonics soon establish the cure.

The case of Tympanites was of the species called *Tympanites Intestinalis*; it was only of a few days standing, and appeared to have been produced by some sudden cause of relaxation, or some particularly flatulent food. It seems to be yielding rapidly to a warm laxative, and bitter cordial medicines.

## DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, &c.

*Together with Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.*

A FEW months since, the London Docks, being in a sufficient state of forwardness, were opened for the reception of vessels, with a considerable degree of pomp. Since that period, numerous and convenient warehouses have been completed, and the docks successfully used in the purpose for which they were originally designed. The utility, novelty, and importance of the undertaking, required that the event of their completion should be celebrated with additional splendour, that the feelings of those who undertook this great work might be gratified, accompanied by their friends, in seeing it in a finished state. Twenty-fifth of May last being fixed for the ceremony, the Lord Mayor, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Hawkesbury and Harrowby, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Foster, several aldermen, &c. arrived, and a party repaired to the ornamented vessels. Both vessels being in a short time filled, a little before three o'clock, the lock was opened, and the foremost vessel, the Thames, slowly warped into the dock. The grandeur she exhibited was highly pleasing; the Royal Standard waved at her main; the Union Jack at her fore; St. George's Ensign at the mizen; the whole of the others wafting to and fro with a gentle breeze. The second vessel, which was less superbly decorated, followed. Cannon, placed on the eastern wharf, fired each succeeding minute, and the bands playing "God Save the King," till the vessels reached the opposite beach, where the company landed, about half past three. "Rule Britannia" was then played by the bands, and the spectators left the docks, highly pleased with the spectacle. It had been rumoured in the morning, that the Royal Family were to honour the docks with their presence; none but the Duke of Sussex, however, attended; but the effect was so great, that every avenue from Aldgate to the docks, was crowded with people.

A very respectable nobleman, Lord Milford, intends to bring a bill into parliament, for the better regulation of the driving of cattle, and including the punishment of hackney-coachmen for cruel and barbarous conduct. We hope the humanity of the citizens of London will induce them to provide proper reservoirs of water in Smithfield market, for the use of the sheep and cattle; these animals are driven frequently many miles, exposed in summer to the scorching heat of the sun, and to the suffocating clouds of dust which they meet on their journey; they are then suffered to stand tied up, or to be penned for many hours, still exposed to a burning heat, and without the least refreshment; and in that state conveyed, a second time, to distant parts of the metropolis, in order to be slaughtered. It is impossible that the flesh of animals, in such a state, can be fit for human food.

During the time her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was on a visit at Windsor, his Majesty presented her with two beautiful Arabian horses, and also an elegant breakfast service of gold.

The two regiments of life-guards are encamped near Wimbledon-common. The quarter-masters, and rank and file of each troop, have five tents pitched in line, in front of their horses. The captains and subalterns' tents are in one line, in the rear of their respective regiments; and the field officers in rear of them. The staff, surgeons' tents, &c. in rear of the whole. The picket posts and ropes for the horses, together with the tents, &c. &c. were properly pitched in the space of two hours. The officers and men are in perfectly good health and spirits. The parade hours are 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. The situation is an elevated meadow upon the edge of the common, near Combe Wood, called Camp Back, and the tents cover ten acres of ground. The camp is composed of bell tents, formed of white canvas, topped with red, which exhibit a very picturesque contrast to the surrounding furze.

At a general assembly of royal academicians, after a discussion of several hours, in which Mr. Shee greatly distinguished himself, it was unanimously resolved, that Mr. Farrington, as a member of the hanging committee, had been guilty of a gross violation of the laws of the academy.

The London society for encouraging Sunday schools, has presented about 4000 testaments and spelling-books to about 80 Sunday schools in South Wales, at the request of the parochial clergy and others.

Many of the ships taken at the different islands by the French, and carried into Guadaloupe and Martinique, were soon afterwards put up to sale there, most of which have been repurchased by the English; and many are now loading at St. Kitt's, St. Vincent's, and the other islands, preparatory to a voyage home again to England.

During the trial of a Mr. Budd, in the King's Bench, for publishing a libel upon Lord St. Vincent, Sir Sydney Smith rose up in the Student's box, and requested that he might be permitted to explain to the court the allusion made to him in the libel. Lord Ellenborough replied, "that no person could have a higher respect for the gallant officer than he had, yet he could not suffer his deference for any particular individual to interfere with the established forms of justice. If he were called upon as an evidence, he would then have an opportunity of remarking upon that part of the libel which applied to himself." Sir Sydney replied, "that he should not have troubled the court, had he not considered himself *an aggrieved British subject.*"

Gas, from sea-coal, furnishes so safe and easy a flame, that the extensive iron foundry, as well as the compting-house of Messrs. Bolton and Watts, have been for a long while solely lighted thereby.

Since the opening of the tunnel at Bilsworth, several boats have passed between Coventry and Paddington, in 63 hours, being a distance of more than 140 miles, although they have to go through two long tunnels, and about 100 locks; but by an improvement which is taking place in the embankment at Wolverton, eight of these locks will be avoided. From Manchester to London, the voyage may be performed in 7 days; and from Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax, in 12 or 14, considerably more than 300 miles, and incommoded by a great number of locks. This last long voyage, it may be expected, will be shortened by two or three days, when better adapted vessels are used.

The Medea and Clara, now in ordinary at Plymouth, are so infested with thousands of enormous rats, that since they have been stripped, these voracious animals have killed and devoured each other. A new cable of 12 inches, never bent on board, was returned to the dock-yard useless, being perforated quite through the coils by these noxious vermin.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new and spacious piece of burying-ground at Clapham, in Surrey, amidst a numerous concourse of people who had assembled to see the ceremony. The Bishop proceeded in procession from the Rev. Mr. Venn's, Rector of Clapham, with a band of music, the church singers, and the principal parishioners, to the ground, where there was a marquee pitched, in which was a cold collation for the entertainment of his lordship and attendants.

*Married.*] Tho. Charles Morgan, esq. M. P. of Charlotte st. Bloomsbury, to Miss Hammond, eldest daughter of William H. esq. of Queen square.—J. P. Parkinson, esq. of Tavistock square, to

Miss Salter, of Poplar.—At St. Anne's, Westminster, three brothers, named William, Edward, and George Warner, to three sisters, daughters of Mr. Stannard, of Rider's court, Leicester fields. —Re-married by special licence, the Marquis of Lansdown, to Lady Giffard. —General Paget, to the Hon. Miss Chester, daughter to Lord Bagot, of Berkely square.—Alderman Sir William Staines, aged 75, to a widow lady at Clapham, aged 39.—Capt. Ker of the 1st Foot-Guards, to Miss Hay, eldest daughter of Col. Hay, of Upper-Grafton, Surrey.—William Roffey, esq. of Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, to Miss Mary Brown, of Rose street, Covent Garden.—W. Pearson, esq. of Dowgate hill, to Miss Lyall, daughter of J. L. esq. of Floydon square.—By special licence, at his house, Manchester-square, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Benjamin Bathurst, esq. Secretary of Legislation, to the court of Stockholm, to Miss Call, daughter of the late Sir John Call, bart.—Mr. John Scott, chemist, of the Strand, to Miss E. Snell, of Hanover street, Long Acre.— The Hon. William Lamb, son of Lord Melbourne, to the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, daughter of Lord Besborough.—J. Pipon, esq. eldest son of Col. P. to Eliza, only daughter of N. Hodges, esq. —Viscount Hampden, to Miss Browne, sister of Lady Wedderburne.—At Edmonton, C. Vigne, esq. of Old Broad street, to Miss A. Blackburne, of Bush hill.—Mr. Daniel Palmer, of Shoreditch, to Mrs. Ann Allen, of Greenwich. —By special license, Lieutenant Woodgate of the navy, to Honoria Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan. His Lordship having received intimation of the intended match, waited to intercept the parties on their road to the hymenial altar. The bridegroom was attended by a party of his friends, as well as the father, who finding the enamoured pair at church, resolutely forbade the marriage. As the lady was, however, of age, the clergyman did not conceive he was authorised to refuse performing the ceremony; and he, therefore, informed the noble Lord, that the parties were betrothed, and that it was his duty to proceed; upon which declaration, the Earl did not think proper to persevere, and withdrew before the conclusion of the ceremony. The bridegroom is a worthy gallant officer, and lost himself a leg on the plains of Egypt.

*Died.*] Suddenly, at the age of 76, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, a gentleman well known to the literary and theatrical characters of the old school. Than Mr. Lloyd, perhaps few men have experienced more of the vicissitudes of life. His parents died in his infancy, leaving a handsome provision for his education, which he received at the dissenting academy at Heuly on Thames, and where, from his early industry, he acquired the patronage of the late Mr. Alderman Bull, under whose influence it was his wish to have been brought forward in the dissenting church, but from prejudice, or some other cause, his guardians removed him from the academy, and "Poor Lloyd" was apprenticed to a fishmonger in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's; a business little adapted to afford pleasure to the mind of a youth who had received a liberal education, and whose pursuit in life had been a learned profession. Mr. Lloyd soon quitted this station, and embarked for the East Indies, to which place he made two voyages, and in both of them had the whole of his ventures destroyed by fire. Bereft of property, he made a a third voyage almost as a means of livelihood, and in hopes that his manners and education might procure him some genuine friend, but here he was nearly foiled; a disagreement having arisen between him and the captain. Lloyd was about remaining in India, but meeting with Mr. Hankey, who was coming to England to take the command of a ship then building for him by his father, Lloyd accompanied that gentleman home. It was now that he entertained a new dawn of hope, and to cherish that friendship which his manners and disposition had gained in Mr. Hankey. Upon their return to England, Lloyd was admitted into the full confidence of his patron, and was appointed his purser, which would doubtless have proved highly beneficial to him, but Mr. H. caught a fever and died—and thus were the India schemes of Lloyd completely blighted. He then made several cruises in a privateer, but without any particular success, till at length tired of these adventures, he turned his attention to a more tranquil life; he engaged to read the classics to a gentleman in the Temple. It was now that he began to turn his attention to the theatre, and after quitting his engagements in the Temple, he made

various efforts to conclude one at either of the London theatres, but without effect. Determined not to be foiled in this new scheme, he entered the lists of a provincial company, and in this new line of life he performed in most parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, "sometimes," as he would say, "with a guinea in his pocket, and at others without a shirt to his back." Though from positive fact the writer can allege, that Mr. Lloyd was always the richest man in the company, as his deportment secured him the interest of the best people of the towns in which they performed, and his acquirements frequently procured him engagements in instructing the younger branches of families in the classics, which in some of the places could not otherwise be obtained; by these means Lloyd had generally the best benefit in the company, besides being the more respected, so that jealousy frequently arose with the manager, and Lloyd obliged to seek a new employment. It was in one of these peregrinations that Lloyd met the Governor (the facetious Foote) whose discriminate mind soon perceived the qualities of our hero, and he accompanied Foote to London; a mutual friendship took place, and Foote seldom wrote a piece, but what some character was adapted for Lloyd, though his talents as an actor were never greatly conspicuous. The late Mr. Woodfall, in his "Dramatic Strictures," reviewing a performance of the Beggar's Opera, says, "as to our friend Lloyd, he seems as much at home in Lockett, as though he had been bred and born in a prison;" a no small compliment to his filling the character, though Lloyd never liked to hear of it. It was no reflection on his merit to say that he became the confidant of Foote, he managed his literary warfare, and assisted him in his various productions; and this is not a little heightened by his continuing thus engaged till the death of Foote. From this time Mr. Lloyd wrote for various newspapers, in compilations, &c. for some of the London booksellers. Few of his productions bore his own name, yet his style was easy and pleasing.* He was a firm friend to rational liberty, and a most sincere believer. His pen never violated the principles of virtue, nor was it ever prostituted by venality. His friendship was sincere, and his manners, if not always commanding, were never offensive.—A short time since, the Rev. Wm. Paley, archdeacon of Carlisle. This venerable and highly distinguished character was born at Peterborough in 1743, and was educated by his father, who was incumbent of Helpertone, and master of Giggleswick school, near Little, in Yorkshire. In 1759, he however, entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, and in 1763, took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, with great distinction. It has been observed, a considerable period elapsed, before those habits of application were formed, which afterwards so highly distinguished him. He, at length, however, paid the greatest attention to the studies of the university, and during the latter part of his under graduateship, rose at five o'clock, and abstracted himself from all society. Nevertheless, it is a certain fact, that notwithstanding these exertions, and the honour he acquired of being the senior wrangler of 1763, Dr. P. never entertained any great predilection for mathematical studies, and we believe never pursued them, after he had taken his degree. He at this period, left college, and accepted the situation of assistant to the school at Greenwich, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which time, he returned to Christ's college, and was elected a fellow of the society, and associated in the tuition, with the present Bishop of Elphin, then Dr. Law, and at this period, it was, that that friendship was strengthened and confirmed, which ever subsisted between them. Dr. P. at this time delivered his Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy, and on the Greek Testament, the fruits of the most intense study and labour, and which were the foundations of his two subsequent works, so deservedly esteemed. Dr. P. distinguished himself greatly by his discourses at St. Mary's, and elsewhere, which we lament to say, (with the exception of a few preached on public occasions at the university) have never been printed. The situation of private tutor to Lord Camden,

* Early instructed in the school of adversity, he bore the ills of life with heroic fortitude. As a reader he was rarely equalled, and more rarely excelled. Gifted with a fine-toned voice, a discriminating mind, and a quickness of perception, he was particularly chaste and correct.

(then at the university), was offered to the Dr. at this period, which from the multiplicity of his engagements, he declined. In 1776, possessed of only the small living of Dalston, in Cumberland, he quitted college, and married. The Bishop of Carlisle, the father of his friend Dr. Law, however, added the living of Appleby to that of Dalston, the former of which he afterwards exchanged for a stall in the cathedral of Carlisle. On Dr. Law's being created Bishop of Clonfert in 1782, the archdeaconry of Carlisle became vacant, and was given to Dr. Paley, who accompanied his friend to Dublin and Clonfert, where he preached his consecration sermon. In 1785 appeared, in 2 vols. 4to. that valuable and highly celebrated work, "The Principles of moral and political Philosophy," of which it has been justly observed, that the richest schoolmen may read it with instruction and delight, while it contains amusement for the most volatile. It obtained its author, while living, an honour and distinction which were not conferred on Newton or Locke, till after their deaths; we mean the circumstance of its being introduced as a book of examination, and its chapters being subjects for disputation, with the Principia and the Essay on the Human Understanding. It was dedicated with dignity and gratitude to the Bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Gisborne combated some of the principles of this work, and published some remarks on it, by which he evinced how inadequate he was to the task he had undertaken. In 1789, the Bishop of Ely, highly to his honour, offered Dr. Paley the mastership of Jesus' college, Cambridge, an offer which he did not decline without considerable regret and hesitation. In 1790, was published in an 8vo. volume, his Horæ Paulinæ, which added greatly to the character he already possessed for erudition, united with originality. In 1794 appeared the most complete Summary of the Evidences of Christianity, that was ever published, entitled, "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," which, with becoming propriety and peculiar elegance, was inscribed to his unsolicied patron, the Bishop of Ely. Like his other works, it met with the most flattering reception, and was alike distinguished for sound reasoning, pertinency of illustration, joined with great comprehension of mind. It cannot be too much recommended to students in divinity, or those desirous of forming a good style, for as a model it is, perhaps, inferior to none in the English language. Dr. Paley's last work, "The Elements of Theology," is as popular as his first, having already passed through many editions. The important services Dr. Paley rendered the cause of Christianity, were duly appreciated; and after the publication of the Evidences, the Bishop of London gave him a prebend of St. Paul's. The sub-deanery of Lincoln was presented him by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Durham, to these, added the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, esteemed worth 1500 per annum; at this latter place, and at Lincoln, Dr. Paley chiefly divided his residence. On the demise of his esteemed friend, and early patron, Dr. Law, a memoir of him was written by Dr. Paley, and is inserted in the Encyclopœdia Britannica. Dr. P. at the commencement of the last war, published a small tract under the title of Reasons for Contentment.—The Rev. Erasmus, M. A. Rector of Turvey, in Bedford. He was one of the six young men expelled the university of Oxford, many years since, which gave rise to Macgowan's satire of "The Shaver." He published a sermon on the death of Tho. Jackson; also a work in four volumes, 8vo. entitled "Biographia Evangelica," and a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, an indifferent compilation.—Aged 74, Wm. Bawer, esq. During the last 14 years, and till within the last 14 days of his death, he employed himself in the honourable capacity of an underwriter at Lloyd's. He has left an ample fortune behind him.—Mr. Coxe, banker, of Little-Britain, brother of the late knight of that name. — Of a broken heart, in his 39th year, Mr. Raven, late of Downing-street, Whitehall; he spent 14 years under government, and has left an afflicted widow and daughters, totally unprovided for, to lament his loss—In her 80th year, Lady Englefield—Of an apoplectic fit, John Puget, esq. a director of the Bank of England, and principal agent for money transactions between this government and Ireland, as well as those of individuals.—The Rev. John Skynner, Rector of Easton, near Stamford—After a lingering illness, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Reynell, wife of Mr. Reynell, of King-street, St. James's.—At Parson's-green, the young and beautiful Mrs. Milner, wife of Wm. Milner, esq. eldest son of Sir William Milner, bart. She was the daughter of

the late Right Honourable Theophilus Clements, and grand-daughter of the Right Honourable John Beresford, and had been married only one year—At Sloane terrace, aged 40, Rob. Bisset, L. L. D. author of "A Sketch of Democracy, the Life of Burke, &c."—Lately, the Rev. John Clark Hubbard, Rector of St. John's, Southwark, author of "Jacobinism," a poem, "The Triumph of Poesy," and other poems.—Mr. Foote, an eminent banker in the city. He went down the river in a pleasure boat with a party of friends. While the boat was sailing off Gravesend, it was upset. All the persons on board were saved, except Mr. Foote, who was unfortunately drowned. Mr. Foote was a gentleman of great worth and respectability, and his loss is universally lamented—After a short illness, Mr. Walter Blackador, Printer, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.—Miss S. Montague, third daughter of Admiral M.—At the house of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Mr. R. Betty, exchequer messenger, also steward and groom of the chamber to Mr. Pitt.—At his house, in Wimpole street, aged 83, Admiral Millbanke: his death was occasioned, by falling down a flight of stairs.—In the Fleet prison, aged 32, Miss Elizabeth Frances Robinson, of swindling notoriety. Her remains were deposited in St. Bride's church yard, in a grave ten feet deep. Her father and mother, and one of the turnkeys of the prison, were mourners.—At her house, in George street, Hanover square, after a long and lingering illness, the amiable and highly esteemed lady, Mrs. Walker, who may be remembered on the account of the many elegant and rational entertainments given by her to the fashionable world.—At his house, in Piccadilly, a short time since, aged 85, Sir William Pulteney. Notwithstanding every search has been made in Pulteney house, no will has yet been discovered. Sir William was supposed to be the richest commoner in the kingdom. It is said his funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; he was the greatest American stockholder ever known. In the event of no will being found, the widow will enjoy one third of his personal property. It is well known, that Sir William had the greatest borough interest of any gentleman in the country, and of course his friendship was courted by all parties. Lady Pulteney's marriage settlement was 10,000l. per annum. Sir William Pulteney was dangerously indisposed nearly a month preceding his death. His disorder was the gravel. He was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he predicted almost the hour of his decease. Dr. Blaine was the principal attending physician. His daughter, Lady Bath, sat up with him for a week preceding his death. In the latter part of his life, he was remarkable for his abstemious method of living, his food being composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartments wherein he principally resided very little fire was used, not from a motive of economy, but because, as he himself declared, he found his health bettered by it. Sir William's character has been the subject of much difference of opinion, some conceiving him the prototype of old Elwes or Nathaniel Dancer, but others, on the contrary, assert he was penurious only in regard to himself, as his servants enjoyed comforts unknown in most other families. The funeral took place in Westminster abbey, where the remains of many of his ancestors are deposited. Perhaps he is the only senator who ever held a seat in seven successive parliaments.—The Rev. Tho. Stanley. Early in life he had a very considerable landed property left him by his godfather, Mr. Massey, of Paddington, which from conscientious motives he immediately relinquished, and made over to his brother, Sir J. Stanley, bart. His great virtues and learning will long render his name revered, especially by the inmates of Lullworth castle, in which he passed the last thirty-two years of his life.—At Knightsbridge, in his 78th year, Arthur Murphy, esq. a barrister of eminence, and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. He was author of the Daughter; All in the Wrong; the Way to Keep Him; The Orphan of China; the Citizen; and many other esteemed dramatic productions. We shall in our next present our readers with a memoir of this esteemed literary character.—At her father's house in the Admiralty, Viscountess Ranelagh, wife of Thomas Jones, Viscount R. in the county of Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, in the co. of Meath. Her ladyship was delivered of a daughter on Saturday last, who survived but a few hours; she was the daughter of Sir Philip Stephens, bart. and only married in August last.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

*With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.*

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday the 18th of June, the Duke of Bedford's Agricultural fete, at Woburn, commenced by a public breakfast, and about 11 o'clock the company arrived at the exhibition room at the Park Farm; the greater part of the morning was occupied by the examination one by one of the new Leicester Rams, intended for letting on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Tollet shewed specimens of wool fifteen inches long of a sufficient fineness for the best broad cloths, taken from the back of a weather sheep of his breeding, oalf Spanish, and half South Down, on which it has been growing three years; and Mr. T. stated it as his opinion, that he could grow fine wool of almost any length, by delaying the shearing of this particular breed of sheep, provided the manufactory can afford to give a price proportionately great. Mr. Cowley, of Ansby Guise, exhibited a plan of a water meadow, which he has recently constructed at that place, said to be the first attempt at irrigation by a Bedfordshire farmer. Soon after three o'clock, near 200 persons sat down to dinner in the great hall and room adjoining. The duke of Bedford was supported on his right hand by the duke of Clarence, the marquis of Huntley, and lord Sheffield; and on his left by the earl of Darnly, lord Somerville, and Mr. Curwen. On returning to the farm yard, four lots consisting of five Leicester sheep each, were sold, 1st five ewes to lord Somerville, at 45 guineas; 2d five ditto to lord Cawdor at 19½ guineas; 3d five theaves to lord Somerville at 14 guineas; and 4th, five ditto, to ditto for 18 guineas. At the dinner, the duke of Bedford, in proposing the health of Sir Joseph Banks, prefaced it with the following words:

"Gentlemen, It has been usual, on these occasions to drink our absent members, and I now rise with great regret, to propose the health of Sir Joseph Banks. His absence has been occasioned by a severe fit of illness, which prevents him from leaving his room. The superior intelligence of his mind, his extensive and various knowledge, joined to the urbanity of his manners, and his excellent qualities in social life, justly endear him to all who have the happiness of his acquaintance. I shall therefore propose his health, with wishes for his speedy recovery."

The Rev. Leigh Richmond, curate of Bradding, Isle of Wight, is appointed to the rectory of Turvey.

*Died.*] At Hatfield, on his way to London, Sir Philip Monoux, bart. of Sandy-place, Bedfordshire, and in the commission of the peace for that county. He was descended from an ancient family of that name, formerly resident at Walthamstow, Essex. The first baronet was Sir Humphry, who was created in 1652. Sir Philip was born 1759; and on the death of his cousin, the late Sir Humphry, succeeded to his title and estates. On the raising of the different county militias in 1759, he obtained a commission as major in that of Bedford. About 1763, he married Miss Reddall, the daughter of Ambrose Reddall, esq. of Eversholt, in the same county. In 1766, he served the office of high sheriff, and the next year was appointed in the commission of the peace. His conduct in public situations was steady, uniform, and persevering; and as a magistrate, truly worthy of imitation. He considered the appointment of the highest importance, and continued for upwards of forty years, till within a few weeks of his death, one of the most attentive and indefatigable administrators of justice the county ever had. To a conscientious discharge of the social and domestic duties, he added a high sense of religious ones, which he most strictly performed. In his intercourse with the world, his conduct was marked with such unaffected kindness, ease of manners, and a heart so alive to every feeling of benevolence, as never failed to render him an object of general esteem, and of the sincerest regard. His remains were conveyed from Hatfield, attended by his tenantry, and deposited in the family vault at Wootton. He

has left a widow, four daughters, and one son of his own name, who succeeds to his titles and estates.

BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Dan. M'Kinnon, esq. of Binfield, to Miss Yeomans Eliot, daughter of Thos. Eliot, esq. of Kirkidbright.—In his 87th year, at Workingham, Mr. Rd. Beaver.—In an advanced age, Mr. Chs. Dovity.—Mr. Stur, of Aldermarton, to Mrs. Whitmill of the same place.—At Landford Church, Mr. G. Martin of Wallingford, to Miss E. Andrews, of Landford, Wilts.

*Died.*] At Hinton, in the 79th year of his age, The Rev. J. Loder, highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—In Egham, after a painful illness of two years, Mr. Bird, formerly master of an eminent seminary in the metropolis.—Mrs. Crewe, of Woolhampton house.—Suddenly at Browning Hill, Miss Wools, daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Appleford Wools, of Farcham.—Aged 71, Mr. Rugman, sen. of Riding,

CAMBRIDGSHIRE.

The members' four prizes, value 15 guineas, each, are this year adjudged to Mr. Geo. Pryme, of Trinity college, and Mr. Thomas Starkie, fel. of Catherine Hall, sen. Batchelors; the subject was, *Quænam commoda literis humanioribus oriri possint ex veterum monumentis nuper Ægypto patefactis*: and to Mr. Henry Raikes of St. John's col. and Mr. Samuel Berney Vince, fel. of King's col. Middle Batchelors; the subject *Quid de origine et antiquitate poematum Homero vulgo ascriptorium pronunciari debeat?*

The late Sir William Brown's three gold medals, value four guineas, are adjudged as follow——to Geo. Pretyman Tomline, of Trinity, for the Greek ode; and to Mr. Chs. James Broomfield, of the same col. for the Latin ode, the subject *In obitum moestissimum ducis D'Enghein*: and to Mr. Joseph K. Miller, also of Trinity, for the epigram, the subject, *Quid noster Roscius.*

*Married.*] The Rev. John Dyer Dewit, vicar of Fillongley in Warwick, and late of Benet col. to Miss Ann Simson, daughter of Rob. Simson, M. D.—Mr. Thos. Hart, of Great Thurlow, to Miss Orbell.—At the Quakers' meeting at Beccles, Mr. James Ransome, to Miss Hannah Hunton.—Mr. Spark, of Milbourne, to Miss Weldour.

CHESHIRE.

At Nortwich, a whimsical privilege is ascribed by the charter of that church to the senior scholar of the grammar school, viz. that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or in lieu thereof the bride's garters.

A mineral spring has been discovered in the small island of Hilbury, at the westetn extremity of Cheshire which is said to possess a powerful efficacy in the cure of the rheumatism. This property was ascertained by a respectable farmer, who resided on the spot for the benefit of his health, and happening to wash his hands much swollen by rheumatic affections, experienced immediate relief.

*Married.*] At Knatsford, Mr. S. C. Holland, of Treiste, to Miss Willets, of the former place.—Lately Townsend Ince, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the royal Cheshire militia, to Miss Mary Currie, second daughter of Dr. Currie, of Chester.—At St. Oswald's, Mr. John Downes, merchant, of New York, America, to Miss Wright, daughter of Mr. W. of Northgate-street, Chester.—Mr. Joseph Ridgeway, of Boulton, to Miss Cawley of Trafford.—Mr. John Whitehead, liquor merchant, to Miss Reeves; same time Mr. Reeves, to Miss Holland, all of Middlewich.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Died.*] Aged 41, Benjamin Outram, esq. of Butterley-hall, Derbyshire.. He was the founder of the extensive iron works at Butterley, and monuments of him may be seen in the aqueduct over the Mersey, near Chapel-in-le-Frith, and in various canals and public roads, which he projected and executed. The strength of his understanding, the generosity of his heart, and a spirit of enterprise and activity almost unequalled, enabled him to surmount with ease the most formidable obstacles to such public improvements as he recommended. His death which has cast an unusual gloom over the neighbourhood of Derby and Manchester, will long be regarded as an irreparable loss, not only to his family and friends, but to his country.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Lyme, in Dorset, Miss Frances Allen, late of Blackheath.—The Rev. Mr. Clack, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of Exeter, and rector of Kenn and Moretonhampstead, in Devonshire.—At Abbotsbury, aged 104, Mrs. Joan Ford, many years mistress of the Ship Inn.

ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Colchester, to Miss Lydia Rutland, of Winchton-hall, near Hempstead.—W. B. Murrel, to Miss Ann French, of Chemsford.—At Ovington, The Rev. Francis T. Knottesford, to Miss Maria Downing.—Mr. J. Hammond, jun. of Danbury to Miss Chapman, of the same place.

*Died.*] Miss H. Hunsdon, of Chelmsford.—In the tenth year of her age, Miss Newman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Newman, of Little Bromley.—In London, Miss Mark, of Newport, Essex.—Mr. John Hawkins of Burnham.—Mr. J. Thomson of Castle, Hedingham.—At Purtney Ashwood, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Lancaster, widow, of the late Nathaniel Lancaster, L.L.D. rector of Stanford Rivers.—At Braintree, Mrs. Tomlins.—At Writtle Mrs. Cubit, relict of the late Mr. M. formerly of Feuling.—At Springfield, after a long affliction, Mrs Cunnington.—At Moulsham, Mr. Stephan Purkes. At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Stokes.—Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. G. F. of Great Burlow.—Aged 22 Miss Suter, daughter of Mr. Suter, of Colchester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The fall of snow a short time since was so great in different parts of this county, that men were obliged to be employed in many places to dig paths for the accommodation of travellers. Seventy out of eighty sheep were dug from the snow (alive) belonging to a respectable farmer, near Wotton-under-Edge. In the neighbourhood of Tetbury, it drifted against the cottage doors in such a manner, that the poor tenants were obliged to wait for assistance, before they could go to their accustomary toils.

*Died.*] Lately at the seat of Mrs. Wilson, Charley Wood, Herts.—Mrs. Smith, relict of J. Smith, esq. late one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester.—At Clifton, near Bristol, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Ann Bristow, widow of Henry B.esq. formerly of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

HAMPSHIRE.

As Sir William Pitt and his lady were walking in their park at Highfield, near Winchester, they observed a cow running furiously—Sir William with great presence of mind seized the furious animal by the horns; but in the struggle he was forced under the feet of the enraged beast, which however immediately quitted him and attacked Lady Pitt, knocked her down, and by trampling on her, bruised her very much. Happily no other consequence ensued, and both Sir William and his lady are nearly recovered.

This county has entered into some very spirited resolutions on the infamous abuses discovered in the naval department of government. A protest, has been however published by some individuals.

*Married.*] On Thursday last Sir Thos. Tancred, Bart. of Sidney Lodge, in the county of Southampton, to Miss Harriet Crew, second daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, Staffordshire. Mr. W. Roberts, druggist of Gosport, to Mrs. Carver, of Titchfield.—At Burghclere church, Mr. Platt, of Cannam Heath, near Kingsclere, to Miss Hearn, of Burghclere.—At Wickham, the Rev. Thos. Whipham of Chiswick, Middlesex, to Miss Atkins, of Wickham, in this county.—At Ringwood, the Rev. Mr. Galley, to Miss Ursula Hicks.—Mr. Corse, surgeon, of Southampton, to Miss Graham, of Winchester.

*Died.*] Lately, at his house in Kingsgate-street Winchester, John Jenkinson, esq. brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.—Mr. John Sturdy, aged 72, wharfinger of the port of Southampton for 23 years.—Lately, Master Rich. Humby, son of Mr. T. H, of the hotel, Christchurch.—At Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, the Rev. Rich. Walker, D.D. rector of Shorwell and Motteston, in the Isle, and of Worthy near Winchester.—At Chilbelton, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. M. of that place.—At the Isle of Wight, capt. Thos. Iliffe, of the India Company 7th regiment of Bombay infantry.—Aged 73 Mr. P. Barnard, sen. of Southampton, surgeon.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is truly lamentable to observe the resistance which the lower orders make to Cow pox inoculation—The following letter we fear, exhibits a tolerably just picture of the sentiments of the poor of most counties.

Sir,—The infection of the small pox having very recently appeared in a degree of virulence, which threatened, and was unfortunately attended with fatal consequences in two or three cases; I have deemed it the best exertion in my professional duty, to endeavour to resist its progress by every

means in my power. The repugnance which still prevail towards the vaccine mode amongst the lower classes in particular, who are unfortunately most exposed to these attacks, and least provided with the means of repelling them, cannot have escaped the notice of any considerable practitioner. This repugnance presented an obstacle, which in my opinion was most effectually to be counteracted by introducing the old mode of inoculation in those families which objected to the vaccine practice.

Such have been my motives and my conduct, and I confidently trust, that under the circumstances which I have thus briefly stated, every candid mind will deem them fully justificatory of what I have done.

Hereford, June 24, 1805.

William. Symonds.

The agricultural meeting, held June 7th, was attended by Lord Oxford, and many of the principal proprietors and occupiers of land from all parts of the county. The successful exhibitors of stock, to each of whom a silver goblet was presented, were Mr. Tully, of Huntington, for the best working ox; Mr. A. Knight, for the best three year old ram; Mr. Good, of Yazor, for the best boar. A bust of that worthy character, the late Duke of Bedford, was presented to the society by Mr. Westcar: it was welcomed by an unanimous vote of thanks, and placed in the room where the members dined.

*Married.*] At Eardisland, Mr. John Davies, to Miss Ann Potts, both of that place.—Mr. Thomas Solloway, of Coddington, to Miss Jonetta Marshal.—At Hertford, Mr. Acton, of Evesham, to Miss Gammon, of the former place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Bishop of London, has presented the Rev. Edw. Hodgson, his Lordship's domestic chaplain, to the living of Rickmansworth.

*Married.*] At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Mr. Simeon Howard, of Rickmansworth, Herts, to Miss Morten, eldest daughter of Joseph Morten, esq. of Denham, Buck.

*Died.*] From her clothes catching fire, Mrs. J. Adams.

KENT.

*Married.*] J. P. Payne, esq. of Margate, to Miss Davis, of Broad-street, London Wall.—The Rev. Charles Dimocke rector of Great Mongeham, in Kent, to Miss Elizabeth Honeywood, of Sibton, in said county.—Capt. E. T. Eyre, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ann Latham, daughter of Samuel L. of that place.—At East Church, Shippy, Mr. Wright, to Miss Boett.—At Cherilon, Mr. James Hobbs, to Miss E. Marsh of Laudgate.—At Chislet, Mr. John Southree, of Beaksbourn, to Miss Cocks, of Upstrut,

*Died.*] At Miss Jury's, in Maidstone, Ann Hollis, nearly twelve years of age.—This little girl had from her infancy been deaf and dumb. Her friends are in necessitous circumstances; but Miss J. In compassion to her afflicted state, took her into her own house, and has about four years ago ever since treated her with the kindness of a parent. By her indefatigable exertions, assisted by many benevolent and respectable friends the child was taken into the Asylum for deaf and dumb rather more than a year and a half ago. Had she lived, she would doubtless have done great credit to her instructors. She had already learned to articulate several words with sufficient distinctness to be understood, though totally incapable of hearing. She could write a decent hand, spell many words accurately, and appeared sensible of their import. She returned to Miss Jury's about Christmas last, apparently in a decline, and became gradually worse till the time of her dissolution. We mention these circumstances, because they may be interesting to those generous individuals who exerted themselves in her behalf; and because we conceive that her improvement at the asylum is a striking instance of the utility of that institution. Mr. Vincent Saffery of Waltham, in his 22d year.—Mr. Joseph Greenall lieutenant of the Cranbrooke Volunteers, and third son of the Rev. Thos. Greenall.—At Broughton Monchelsea, Mr. Allchin.—Mr. Roger Whitbread of Deal.—At Feversham, aged 82, Mrs. Berry.—At Chatham, after a long and severe illness, Thomas Oben, esq. late storekeeper of H. M's naval yard, at Halifax.—At Canterbury, Mr. G. Paine, many years a respectable butcher at Brompton.—After a few weeks illness, the son of Colonel D'Arcy, chief engineer of Chatham-lines; his remains were interred with military honours.—At Kenfield, near Canterbury, the Rev. Henry Thompson, rector of Baddlesmere-cum,-Leveland, and of Lowr Hardres in Kent, the former in the gift of Lord Sondes, the latter in that of the Lord Chancellor.—Mrs.

Reynolds, of the Three Compasses Maidstone.—Lately, at Margate, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, late master of a respectable boarding school at that place. —At Lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich hospital, Thomas Eden, esq. brother to his lordship; he has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss.—At Canterbury, Mrs Knowler.—Miss Williamson in her 23d year, daughter of Mr. Williamson, surgeon of that city. Her death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel in a violent fit of laughter, of which she languished six months, and died deservedly lamented by all who knew her.—Mr. J. Burnby, attorney at law. This remarkable character was well known in Canterbury for great and pre-eminent abilities, but having unfortunately contracted a habit for drinking and low company, he relinquished his profession, was frequently seen walking in the public streets with a pipe in his mouth, &c. It is rather remarkable that there were at the same time residing in Canterbury, two men of the same profession, who had contracted the same habit. The other was the late J. M. Venner, barrister, who, to a most comprehensive understanding, united a thorough knowledge of his profession, and yet, in the same manner as Mr. Burnby, chose rather to lead an unsettled life; sometimes supported by the charity of those who were acquainted with him in former days, and often by bodily labour, in the hop gardens, he earned with difficulty his daily bread.

OXFORDSHIRE.

New admissions.—The Rev. John Carleton, M. A. of Worcester college, and Rector of Hartest-cum-Boxted, in the diocese of Norwich, Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity. The Rev. Thos. Davies, B. A. of Jesus college, Master of Arts. Mr. J. Rose, of Christ church, Bachelor of Arts. The Rev. James Joyce, of St. Edmund hall; James Henville, of New college; Mr. Ralph Rice, of Oriel college; Rev. James Garbett, of Christ church; and Mr. Henry Williams, Masters of Arts. Messrs. Robert Booth Rawes, of St. Edmund hall; Eardin Norton, of University col.; John G. Rashleigh, of Oriel college; Thomas Talbot, of St. Edmund hall; and H. Seymer, of Corp. Christi col. Bachelors of Arts. Wm. Henry Moreley, B. M. of Mary hall, Doctor in Medicine. J. Willis, of Corpus Christi col. Master of Arts, Grand compounder. The Rev. Rob. Porter Beachcroft, B. A. of Oriel, Master of Arts, and Grand compounder. Mr. Edw. Hughes, of Jesus college, has been elected scholar of the society. Mr. William Henry Tincey, demy of Magdalen college, has highly distinguished himself in the extraordinary examinations of the present year, and it was publicly announced in congregation. The Chancellor's prizes for the present year were adjudged to Mr. Reginal Heber, B. A. Fellow of All Souls' college, and author of an excellent poem, entitled, "Palestine," for the English essay on "The Sense of Honour;" and to Mr. Edward Venables Vernon, student of Christ church, for the Latin verses, "*Natale solum.*"

*Died.*] After a painful illness, in the 61st year of his age, Bernard Hodgson, L. L. D. principal of Hertford college—Aged 17, Miss Briarris, eldest daughter of Mr. Barton B. of Little Milton, in this county—Mrs. Jane Jones, of All Saints—At Hadington, Mrs. Couldrey, wife of Mr. C. late of this city—At Swerford Park, Mrs. Chinner, in her 44th year—At Glympton Park, in this county, Miss W. Wheate, third daughter of the late Sir Thos. W. bart.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Earl of Darlington succeeds the late Sir William Pulteney, in possession of the Bradford estates in this county, estimated at nearly 40,000l. per annum.

John Hill, esq. succeeds Sir William Pulteney, as member of parliament for the borough of Shrewsbury. The Hon. Grey Bennett declined the contest, intimating at the same time his resolution at some future period, of endeavouring to rescue the liberties of the electors from the combination of the houses of Attingham and Hawkestone.

*Married.*] At Thunslow, by the Rev. Rich. Powell, Mr. Thomas Wall, of Stanton Lacy, to Miss Wilkes, of Thonglands—At St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Mr. Bickerton, of Newton on the Hill, to Miss Barron, daughter of Mrs. B. of Cotton Hill—At Chebsey, Mr. S. Wright, of Pickstock, to Miss Merry, of Ox Leason, Stafford—Mr. John Edwards, of Baschurch, to Miss Price, of Felton Butler.

*Died.*] Lately, at his house in Ludlow, aged 60, Sir Charles Johnston, bart. of Harkness, Yorkshire. and half brother to the late Marquis of Annondale—The Rev. W. Sutton, vicar of Hales Owen, and one of his majesty's justices of the

peace for this county—Mrs. Bishton, wife of John B. esq. of Kilsall; a lady whose virtues endeared her to a very extensive circle of friends—At Leegomery, near Wellington, Mrs. Nickson, wife of Wm. N. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Rev. Morgan Graves (grand nephew of the late ingenious and venerable incumbent) has been inducted to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath.

The first stone of the iron bridge to be thrown over the new course of the Avon, at Bristol, has been laid by John Scandrett Harford, esq. one of the dock directors, amidst a vast concourse of spectators.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to Miss Holmes, eldest daughter of James H. esq. of Edmonton, Middlesex.

*Died.*] At his house on the North parade, Bath, Nicholas Corbyn, esq. late of the Island of Guernsey—At an advanced age, Mrs. Bevan, of Walcot buildings, Bath; she was a most affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and truly respected by all who knew her.—After a lingering illness, aged 77, Mrs. Wheeler, late haberdasher, in Green street, Bath.—At Bath, aged 62, Dr. John Clark, a fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, and senior physician to the Newcastle infirmary.

SUFFOLK.

The Rev. H. St. John Buller, head master to the grammar school in Leicester, is presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, to the living of Tuddenham. The Rev. George Pawson, has been instituted to the vicarage of Mettingham in this county, on the presentation of Mrs. K. Safford, widow. —A most extraordinary recovery from drowning took place in the parish of Dennington in this county. A young woman was taken out of the water apparently lifeless; the time of her immersion could not be ascertained; but she continued apparently dead, for an hour after, before medical assistance could be procured, after which she was restored to life. It was an hour and a quarter, before any signs of returning animation appeared, and fourteen hours before she recovered her speech.

In the Woodbridge alms houses, founded in 1589, by T. Seckford, esq. for the support of thirteen poor tradesmen and three women, the ages of its present tenants, amount to 1203 years!

*Married.*] At George Jerningham's, esq. Haughley Park, Suffolk, Mr. George Gardiner, of Botesdale, to Miss Cole, only daughter of the late Mr. W. Cole, of Woolpit, and niece of the late Edw. Sulyard, esq.—At Barking, by the Rev. C. E. Stewart, Geo. Doughty Lynn, esq. of Woodbridge, to Miss Abbot, eldest daughter of Mr. A. surgeon, Needham.

*Died.*] Mr. Rob. Johnson, of Ipswich.—Same place, after a long affliction, in the twenty-first year of her age, Miss Mary Pierson.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Smart, to Miss Ann Edwards, daughter of M. T. E. Bradford.—Mr. J. Alexander, of Mannington Bohun, to Miss White. — At Chippenham (by the Rev. W. Marsh) Mr Edmund Slave, clothier of that place, youngest son of the late Rev. W.S. rector of Corsley, to Miss Ann D'Auvergne, late of the island of Jersey.

*Died.*] Aged 80 years, Mrs Martyn, relict of the late Sam. M. esq. of West Kennett.—Miss Jane Wansey, only dau. of Henry W. esq. late of Salisbury. In the prime of life, Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. W. of the Castle-Inn, Warminster.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the forty-eight in the corporation of this city;—J. Churchill, John Thomas, Thomas Lesingham, John Severn Ballard, and John Jones, esqrs.

The otter hounds of Andrew Corbet, esq. being out a few days ago, hit upon a drag at the large pool on Muckleton Moss, and soon after found the otter; but being fresh and stout, he eluded his pursuers for a short time, and after putting down under a small covert, opposite the middle of the pool, was quickly forced to take the water. Here the view became to the sportsman exceedingly animating—the hounds swimming in a cluster, all in full cry—the otter about ten yards before them, somewhat fatigued—Massey, the huntsman, in the boat close in the rear, encouraging the dogs, and plying the oars with all his might, keeping at equal distance from each over this prodigious sheet of water. The otter frequently heaving up in the water and shaking himself, stimulated the hounds with fresh ardour, and rendered this scene highly picturesque and interesting. The otter, however, reached the land first, and was taken alive in a small recess, and carried to Shawbury Park. He measured in length four feet, and weighed nearly 30 pounds.

*Married.*] Joseph Smith, esq. of Sion-House, to Mrs. Fuller of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Scott, of the London Road, to Mrs. Bowern, of the same place.—Mr. John Starkey, of Castlemorton, to Miss H. Price of Norton Grounds, Gloster.—John Whitaker, esq. of Upton, near Ryall-Hall, to Miss A. Crump, of Woolershill, in this co.—At Worcester, R. Menie, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Dandridge.

*Died.*] At her house in the College Green, Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late R. F. esq. of Denmore Preceptory. The Rev. W. Mathews, vicar of Chaddesley Corbetts.—Mr. J. Mountford, of Spilsby in this co.—W. Waldon, esq. of Hagley.—At Bengworth, the Rev. J. Beale, A. M. of whom it is a sufficient eulogium to say that his principles and practice were consonant to those of his divine master.

YORKSHIRE.

A short time since the ceremony of erecting what is called the Penny Hedge took place at Whitby. The origin of this singular custom is this; two men of rank in the neighbourhood being out hunting the wild boar, the animal, closely pursued, obtained shelter in the hermitage of East-Dell-Side, where it expired: the hermit having closed the door it was broke open, and the anchorite beaten so severely with their boar staves, as to occasion his death. The abbot of Whitby, ordained not only their deaths, but the following expiatory penance;—that on Ascension day they should repair to the abbot's wood preceded by his bailiff blowing a horn and at intervals crying "*Out on you,*" and cut from thence a number of stakes and stowers with a knife of no more than a penny price; with these materials they were to erect a hedge at nine in the morning at low water-mark, in the harbour of Whitby which was to stand the washing of two tides, on pain of confiscation of their whole property. This ceremony has never been omitted in the memory of man. The late lord of Whitby manor, as successor to the abbots, offered to dispense with the ceremony, but the proprietors of the remaining lands held by this remarkable tenure, were unwilling to accept his permission.

IRELAND.

*Died.*] At a most advanced age in Mecklinburgh-street, Dublin, James Solas Dodd, member of the college of surgeons, London, and formerly a naval surgeon. He was the author of several works, one of which, published in 1751, was intitled "An essay towards a natural history of the Herring." He distinguished himself at one period by the part he took in the controversy relative to Elizabeth Canning. Upon the great success of Stevens's Lecture on Heads, he wrote one on *Hearts*, and delivered it himself, at Exeter change, and not without success. The farce performed in 1779, at Covent garden, under the title of "Gallic Gratitude, or the Frenchman in India," was also from his pen. He was particularly partial to disputing societies, of one of which he was president. He is asserted by some to have been, at the time of his decease, no less than 104 years old!—In Dawson-street, Dublin, universally lamented, Mrs. Hume, relict of the late Rev. Gustavus Hume, rector of Eldermine, in the diocese of Ferns, and Rathsam, in the diocese of Ossory, and whom she survived but a fortnight. Mrs. Hume was Miss Monck, niece to the late Marquis of Waterford, and the present Archbishop of Tuam.—At Rathangan, co. Kildare, the Rev. Eugene M'Kinna. J. Shepens, esq. many years first clerk of the barrack office.—At Waterford, Arth. Gore, esq. one of the sheriffs of Kilkenny.—In the bloom of her youth, Miss M. O'Mahony, of Heathville Lodge, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Constantinople, Peter Tooke, esq. the East India company's agent there.—Of the yellow fever in the Island of Jamaica, deservedly lamented by his family and friends, Mr. Cha. Hall, of the royal navy, and youngest son of the late John H. esq. of Durham.

At Montpelier aged 69, Baron Hompesch, formerly Grand Master of the order of Malta.—Lately, at Lubec, a child of very extraordinary talents; at ten months old it is confidently asserted that he spoke his mother tongue; that at one year he knew the principal contents of the five books of Moses; that at 14 months he was completely master of the historical part of the New Testament; that at two years and a half he spoke Latin and French with facility. His constitution, it is added, was so uncommonly delicate, that he had been weaned but a short time previous to his decease, at which period he was four years old. His father is an eminent merchant named Keimeltken.

# METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, MAY, 1805.

| D | H | Baro. | T. out | T. in | H | C | Wind | Weather, &c. | Rain 0,92 |
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| 1 | 7 | 29.81 | 39 | 465 | 59 | 0 | W 1 | hazy . cloudy and little wet | |
| | 2 | 29.75 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 52 | 4 | W 1 | hazy . thick upward at night | |
| 2 | 7 | 29.70 | 41.5 | 46 | 55 | 4 | WNW 1 | hazy . little rain . fine . wind s | |
| | 2 | 29.72 | 50 | 47.5 | 54 | 3 | WNW 1 | . cloudy . little rain . fine | |
| 3 | 7 | 29.79 | 40.5 | 46.5 | 62 | 2 | N 1 | hazy . wind E | |
| | 2 | 29.76 | 56.5 | 50 | 52 | 2 | E 2 | . clear and calm night | |
| 4 | 7 | 29.90 | 42 | 48.5 | 58 | f | E 0 | not cloudy . fine and wind s | |
| | 2 | 29.93 | 55 | 51 | 51 | 3 | S 1 | hazy . cloudy and little rain | |
| 5 | 7 | 29.98 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 5 | SW 1 | . little wet . fine at times | |
| | 2 | 30.02 | 55 | 52 | 53 | 4 | WSW 1 | . little wet . fine | |
| 6 | 7 | 30.16 | 43.5 | 49.5 | 58 | 0 | WNW 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 30.16 | 58.5 | 53.5 | 52 | 3 | WSW 1 | . cloudy night | |
| 7 | 7 | 30.11 | 50 | 52 | 59 | 5 | WSW 1 | . little rain at times | |
| | 2 | 30 05 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 5 | WSW 1 | . much gentle rain : fair | |
| 8 | 7 | 29.72 | 51 | 52.5 | 63 | 5 | N 1 | hazy . much gentle rain | |
| | 2 | 29.66 | 50 | 52 | 63 | 5 | N 2 | chiefly gentle rain : fine | |
| 9 | 7 | 29.78 | 41.5 | 49 | 60 | 2 | NW 2 | . cloudy at times and little hail | |
| | 2 | 29.86 | 51.5 | 51 | 54 | 2 | WNW 2 | . little wet but chiefly fine . hazy night : little | |
| 10 | 7 | 29.77 | 46.5 | 50 | 62 | 5 | WSW 1 | . little rain but chiefly fine | [rain |
| | 2 | 29.69 | 56 | 52.5 | 57 | 3 | W 2 | hazy . cloudy night | |
| 11 | 7 | 29.54 | 49 5 | 51 | 59 | 5 | SW 2 | . fine . frequent shower | |
| | 2 | 29.47 | 53.5 | 52.5 | 54 | 2 | W 3 | . little wet at times but chiefly fine | |
| 12 | 7 | 29.58 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 3 | WSW 2 | : gentle shower | |
| | 2 | 29.75 | 53.5 | 52 5 | 55 | 3 | WNW 2 | . little rain . cloudless night | |
| 13 | 7 | 30.15 | 45.5 | 51 | 58 | 1 | NW 1 | hazy | |
| r | 2 | 30.25 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 50 | 3 | N 1 | . cloudless night | |
| 14 | 7 | 30.33 | 45,5 | 50 | 60 | 1 | NNE 1 | hazy . cloudy at times | |
| | 2 | 30.29 | 57 5 | 52 5 | 52 | 4 | NE 1 | . chiefly fine | |
| 15 | 7 | 30.09 | 43.5 | 50.5 | 59 | 1 | NE 1 | hazy : cloudy . little wet | |
| | 2 | 29.97 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 5 | N 1 | gentle rain . fine night | |
| 16 | 7 | 29.89 | 50 | 52 | 58 | 1 | WSW 1 | | |
| | 2 | 29.92 | 65 | 55 | 47 | 3 | WSW 2 | . cloudy eve | |
| 17 | 7 | 30.04 | 51 | 54 | 58 | 5 | W 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.09 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 5 | W 1 | fine . wind N and chiefly cloudy | |
| 18 | 7 | 30.17 | 52 | 55 | 58 | 5 | N 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.20 | 59 | 56.5 | 56 | 5 | NNE 1 | . fine . cloudy night : little rain | |
| 19 | 7 | 30.13 | 52 | 55 | 63 | 5 | N 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 30.10 | 58.5 | 56.5 | 58 | 4 | SSE 1 | . less cloudy at times | |
| 20 | 7 | 30.20 | 52.5 | 55 | 64 | 5 | ESE 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.23 | 61.5 | 57.5 | 59 | 5 | ESE 1 | . less cloudy night | |
| 21 | 7 | 30.26 | 51 | 55 | 64 | 5 | E 1 | . fine | |
| | 2 | 30.23 | 62 | 58 | 56 | 3 | NNE 1 | . clear night : cloudy | |
| 22 | 7 | 30.04 | 53 5 | 56 | 61 | 4 | N 0 | hazy . foggy . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.97 | 67 | 61 | 55 | 2 | NNE 1 | . cloudy night : more wind and fine | |
| 23 | 7 | 29.95 | 47.5 | 53 | 54 | 3 | N 3 | | |
| | 2 | 29 99 | 55.5 | 55 | 47 | 2 | N 3 | . less wind . clear night | |
| 24 | 7 | 30.17 | 45 | 52.5 | 55 | 3 | N 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 30 18 | 58.5 | 55 | 48 | 3 | NNW 1 | | |
| 25 | 7 | 30.17 | 52 | 55 | 56 | 3 | NW 1 | : cloudy | |
| | 2 | 30.17 | 62 | 57 | 51 | 4 | E 1 | . clear night | |
| 26 | 7 | 30.16 | 48 | 54 | 57 | 1 | E 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30 15 | 60 | 57 | 59 | 1 | E 2 | | |
| 27 | 7 | 30.15 | 48.5 | 54 | 59 | 1 | E 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 30.20 | 63.5 | 58 | 49 | 1 | E 1 | | |
| 28 | 7 | 30.35 | 50 | 53 | 58 | 3 | E 1 | hazy | |
| N | 2 | 30.38 | 62 | 57 | 55 | 1 | E 1 | hazy | |
| 29 | 7 | 30.39 | 48 | 53.5 | 58 | 1 | E 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 30 39 | 65 | 57 | 44 | 1 | E 1 | hazy | |
| 30 | 7 | 30 30 | 54 | 56.5 | 55 | 1 | S 1 | hazy . wind N W | |
| | 2 | 30.30 | 70 | 62 | 50 | 2 | N 1 | | |
| 31 | 7 | 30 38 | 53 | 56 | 54 | 1 | NNE 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.45 | 61.5 | 59.5 | 48 | 3 | N 2 | . more cloudy . clear night | |

## PRICES OF STOCKS from MAY 25, to JUNE 24, 1805, both included.

*By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.*

| Date | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduc. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Ct. | 5 per Cent. Navy. | 5 p. Ct. 1797. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Imperial 3 per Cent. | Imper. Anns. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequer Bills. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1805 May | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | .... | 58 | 58⅜ . ⅛ | 74¼ | 90⅝ | .... | 16¾ | 2⅜ | .. | 9⅛ | ..... | ..... | 1s pm. |
| 27 | .... | 57⅞ | 58¼ . ⅜ | 74⅜ | 90⅝ | 98 | 16¾ | .. | .. | 9⅛ | 182 | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | 173 | 58 | 58¼ . ⅜ | 74¼ | Shut. | 98 | 16¾ | .. | .. | .. | 182½ | 1s dis. | 2s pm. |
| 29 | K.Cha. IId. Restoration. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 172⅛ | 58 | Shut. | 74¼ | —— | 98⅛ | 16¾ | .. | .. | .. | 181½ | 1s dis. | 2s pm. |
| 31 | 172¾ | 58 | —— | 74¼ | —— | 98⅛ | 16¾ | .. | 56⅞ | .. | ..... | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| June 1 | .... | 58 | —— | 74¼ | —— | 98⅛ | 16¾ | .. | 56⅞ | .. | ..... | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 3 | Whitsun Monday. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | K.Geo. IIId. Born. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | .... | 58 | —— | 75⅛ | —— | .... | 16¾ | 2⅜ | 57 | .. | ..... | ..... | 1p pm. |
| 6 | 175 | 58 | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98¼ | 16¾ | .. | .. | 9⅛ | 181 | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 7 | 176 | 58 | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98⅛ | 16¾ | .. | 57⅛ | .. | ..... | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 8 | 178⅛ | 58¼ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98⅛ | .. | . | . | .. | ..... | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 10 | .... | 58¼ | —— | 75½ | —— | .... | 16⅞ | .. | 57¼ | 9⅛ | ..... | 1s dis. | 2s pm. |
| 11 | St. Barnabas. | | | | | | .. | | | | | | |
| 12 | .... | 58⅜ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | .... | 16⅞ | .. | 57⅜ | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | 178 | 58¼ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98⅛ | 16⅞ | .. | .. | 9⅛ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | .... | 58¼ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98⅛ | 16⅞ | .. | .. | .. | ..... | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 15 | .... | 58¼ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | .... | 16⅞ | .. | .. | 9⅛ | ..... | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 17 | .... | 58¼ | —— | .... | —— | 98¼ | 16⅞ | 2⅛ | .. | .. | Shut. | 1s dis. | 2s pm. |
| 18 | .... | 58⅜ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | .... | 16⅞ | 2⅛ | 57½ | 9⅛ | —— | 1s dis. | 2s pm. |
| 19 | .... | 58⅜ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | .... | 16⅞ | .. | 57⅜ | 9 | —— | 1s dis. | ..... |
| 20 | 178½ | 58⅜ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98⅞ | 16⅞ | .. | .. | .. | —— | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 21 | .... | 58⅜ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | 98⅛ | 16⅞ | .. | .. | .. | —— | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 22 | .... | 58⅜ | —— | 75⅛ | —— | .... | 16⅞ | .. | .. | 9⅛ | —— | 1s dis. | 1s pm. |
| 24 | Nativity of St John Baptist. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended June 15, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat. | | Rye. | | Barl. | | Oats. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middlesex .... | 82 | 9 | 53 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 30 | 2 |
| Surrey..... | 97 | 8 | 46 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 31 | 10 |
| Hertford ..... | 85 | 10 | 40 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 26 | 10 |
| Bedford..... | 86 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 28 | 1 |
| Huntingdon.. | 85 | 6 | ..... | | 40 | 6 | 23 | 8 |
| Northampton .. | 90 | 9 | 67 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 24 | 8 |
| Rutland ..... | 92 | 6 | ..... | | 51 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Leicester ..... | 88 | 0 | ..... | | 46 | 6 | 25 | 9 |
| Nottingham ... | 94 | 4 | 69 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 28 | 4 |
| Derby ..... | 89 | 4 | ..... | | 54 | 0 | 32 | 4 |
| Stafford ..... | 93 | 10 | ..... | | 44 | 7 | 30 | 8 |
| Salop..... | 90 | 10 | ..... | | 50 | 6 | 28 | 7 |
| Hereford..... | 91 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 42 | 3 | 29 | 2 |
| Worcester..... | 90 | 1 | ..... | | 45 | 3 | 30 | 1 |
| Warwick..... | 99 | 4 | ..... | | 47 | 6 | 30 | 10 |
| Wilts ..... | 83 | 8 | ..... | | 40 | 8 | 30 | 2 |
| Berks..... | 83 | 6 | ..... | | 39 | 2 | 29 | 1 |
| Oxford..... | 83 | 6 | ..... | | 40 | 8 | 27 | 10 |
| Bucks ..... | 83 | 4 | ..... | | 43 | 6 | 31 | 1 |
| Brecon ..... | 96 | 0 | ..... | | 48 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Montgomery... | 87 | 2 | ..... | | ..... | | 22 | 4 |
| Radnor ..... | 86 | 11 | ..... | | 47 | 2 | 26 | 8 |

*Average of England & Wales.*

Wheat 88s. 11d.; Rye 59s. 4d.; Barley 43s. 8d.; Oats 27s. 7d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat. | | Rye. | | Barl. | | Oats. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex..... | 91 | 4 | 51 | 6 | 39 | 0 | 31 | 4 |
| Kent..... | 96 | 0 | .. | .. | 39 | 6 | 32 | 3 |
| Sussex..... | 100 | 4 | .. | .. | 41 | 0 | 32 | 8 |
| Suffolk..... | 89 | 5 | .. | .. | 38 | 0 | 33 | 5 |
| Cambridge .... | 90 | 9 | .. | .. | 37 | 7 | 23 | 0 |
| Norfolk ..... | 93 | 8 | .. | .. | 33 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Lincoln ..... | 88 | 5 | 67 | 6 | 43 | 5 | 24 | 5 |
| York ..... | 81 | 2 | 80 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 26 | 0 |
| Durham..... | 90 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 4 |
| Northumberland | 86 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 25 | 11 |
| Cumberland... | 84 | 7 | 58 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 27 | 4 |
| Westmorland .. | 98 | 11 | 64 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 29 | 6 |
| Lancaster ..... | 92 | 0 | .. | .. | 37 | 0 | 26 | 6 |
| Chester..... | 83 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 4 |
| Flint ..... | ..... | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 8 |
| Denbigh ..... | 96 | 1 | .. | .. | 53 | 4 | 29 | 7 |
| Anglesea..... | 80 | 0 | .. | .. | 42 | 0 | 21 | 6 |
| Canarvon ..... | 87 | 4 | .. | .. | 44 | 0 | 19 | 9 |
| Merioneth .... | 92 | 10 | .. | .. | 52 | 0 | 24 | 10 |
| Cardigan..... | 32 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 0 |
| Pembroke..... | 75 | 2 | .. | .. | 40 | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| Carmarthen... | 87 | 10 | .. | .. | 48 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Glamforgan .... | 92 | 0 | .. | .. | 58 | 8 | 26 | 10 |
| Gloucester .... | 89 | 0 | .. | .. | 45 | 7 | 26 | 4 |
| Somerset ..... | 91 | 10 | .. | .. | 44 | 5 | 30 | 8 |
| Monmouth .... | 102 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devon..... | 97 | 7 | .. | .. | 43 | 8 | 29 | 2 |
| Cornwall ..... | 97 | 11 | .. | .. | 45 | 3 | 26 | 4 |
| Dorset ..... | 90 | 8 | .. | .. | 38 | 6 | 33 | 11 |
| Hants ..... | 95 | 0 | .. | .. | 40 | 3 | 34 | 6 |

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE seems no material change in the aspect of the corn and pulse crops since the last month: they seem generally healthy, and ultimately promising, although their growth has been by no means rapid, from the late continued coldness of the weather and the prevalence of easterly winds. The showers of rain have been of great service where they fell, but we trust they have been universally in great plenty, though the grass crop has not even yet arrived at any very considerable bulk. The small quantity of grass cut in the neighbourhood of London has turned out very light indeed, besides being caught in the rain. The oldest labourers declare they never before saw hay made in so cold a season. The artificial grasses have stood the season very well, and the clovers on warm strong land are remarkably large. There is said to be the greatest breadth of Swedish turnip sown this year that has been hitherto known.

Lean stock in the country remains much the same as during the last month; but fat articles have made rather more money, and have sold readily, the coldness of the weather keeping up the prices at Smithfield. The nominal prices nearly the same as the last, although some higher variations have occurred. Prices of corn universally on the decline, but the chief difference is on inferior foreign wheats, which are scarcely saleable at any rate. The highest price of wheat is yet considerable, probably as much as 90s. the quarter: the fall within a month on the inferior sorts full 20s. per quarter. The stock of foreign wheat on hand is now very large, and the prices will depend materially on the state of the weather through the ensuing month; should that turn out favourable, we may expect a considerable fall on grain of all kinds.

*Middlesex, June* 25.

# COMMERCE.

WE have little of importance in this department to communicate this month. The mackerel fishery has hitherto been extremely abundant, particularly on the western coast. They have been vended as low as 6d. the dozen.

Oak bark has, from its enormous price, become an article of importation. 300 loads of it were last week received from Tonningen, and more considerable quantities are expected. A few years since this article was considered as extremely dear at 2s. per cwt. The bark is now actually more valuable than the tree; the consequence of which is, that the latter is often sacrificed to the former, being cut when fullest of sap, the period when the bark is in the best and the wood in the worst condition.

Vast quantities of wheat from the Baltic have lately arrived. During the course of one week 9000 quarters came from Dantzic, 4400 from Pillau, 3000 from Elbing, the same quantity from Koningsberg, Tonningen, &c.

Very few foreign oats have arrived.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from May 21, 1805, to June 18, 1805.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 870 | 1551 | Males 606 | 1145 | | 2 and 5 . 128 | | 50 and 60 . 108 | | |
| Females 684 | | Females 539 | | | 5 and 10 . 49 | | 60 and 70 . 77 | | |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old 327 | | | | | 10 and 20 . 35 | | 70 and 80 . 51 | | |
| | | | | | 20 and 30 . 87 | | 80 and 90 . 22 | | |
| Peck Loaf 1s 8d, 1s 8d, 1s 8d. 1s 8d | | | | | 30 and 40 . 130 | | 90 and 100 . 3 | | |
| Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½ per lb. | | | | | 40 and 50 . 128 | | 100 . . . 0 | | |

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

May 28, 1805, to June 22, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

### BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

AGAR T. Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter (Bickett, Bond-court, Walbrook) Anstie Sarah, Devizes, Wiltshire, dealer and chapwoman (Toulmin Walbrook) Arman J. Darlington, Durham, money-scrivener (Atkinson, Castle str. Falcon square.)

Blades J. Bath, linen draper (Clarke, Bath) Blackburne J. Liverpool, corn and flour mercht (Robinson, Liverpool) Beswick J. Stockport, Chester, grocer (Baddeley, Stockp.) Burg W. Bucklersbury, warehouseman (Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton street) Burgheim B. J. Fenchurch street, merchant (Carpenter, Basinghall street) Brewer J. Essex street, Strand, tailor (Swift and Co. Hayden square, Minories) Beswick T. and G. Bedtern, Quarnford, Staffordshire, dealers (Stone, Macclesfield) Bulmer R. Norfolk street, painter. (Platt, Bridge court, Bridge street.)

Cook W. late of Milbrook, Hants, wine merchant (Williams and Co. Austin Friars) Crossley J. Smallbridge, Lancashire, cotton spinner (Knight, Manchester) Chapman G. Liverpool, draper (Williams, Liverpool) Cartwright S. Maiden lane, Wood street, hosier (Wild, Castle court, Falcon square) Crump R. Great Mary-la-bonne, perfumer (Taylor, Mortimer street, Cavendish square)

Deighton T. Manchester, calico printer (Barnett, Manchester) Dixon R. Toll square, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner (Rumshaw, North Shields) Davis G. Bovon, Lincolnshire, glass seller (Dent and Co. Hanley, Staffordshire) Dutchman J. sen. Kingston-upon-Hull, millmaker (Bagall, Hull) Devonshire D. Old street, jeweller (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square) Da Costa B. M. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, dealer (Willett and Co. Finsbury-square)

Evans E. Salisbury street, Strand, coal merchant (Price and Co. Old Buildings, Lincoln's inn) Edge T. Lower Thames street, victualler (Wrangham, Seething lane) Easterby G. late of St. Thomas's street, Borough, victualler (Broad, Union street, Southwark) Ellis T. Ollerton, Nottingham, mercer (Walkden, Mansfield) Everitt R. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer (Worship, Great Yarmouth)

Ferneyhough J. Uttoxeter, staffordshire, innkeeper (Hewitt, Manchester)

Greenwell J. South Shields, Durham, tallow chandler (Dixon, Wolsingham) Grey A. Fleet street, man's mercer (Parnell, church street, Spitalfields) Greene T. and J. Carlisle, Louse, Kent, millers (Burr and Co. Maidstone) Gibson M. Bermondsey street, Southwark, shopkeepers (Broad, Union street, Southwark) Giles H. Canterbury, grazier (Nethersale and Co. Essex street, Strand) Gingell J. Piccadilly, bookseller (Evans, Thavies inn) Goulden R. Liverpool, merchant (Forrest, Liverpool)

Holborn J. Little Eastcheap, wine merchant (Forster, Lincoln's inn New square) Hibbard J. Bath, at home keeper (Morgan, Gray's inn square) Holmes W. stuffey, Warwick, baker (Palmer, Birmingham) Hall S. Sheffield, hat manufacturer (Rimington and Co. Sheffield) Hemer W. Poulton, Lancaster, money scrivener (Hull, Poulton, Harrison B. Hulton-lane-ends, Lancashire, innkeeper (Heatley and Co. Manchester) Hayward H. Ramsgate, Kent, butcher (Swanwick, Mitre-court buildings, Temple) Hester T. New Cross, Deptford, carpenter (Dawne, Henrietta street, Covent Garden) Hill R. Pic sant row, Pentonville, factor (Pullen, Fore street) Holmes J. Botchergate, Carlisle, common carrier (Saul, Carlisle) Hammond E. Tottenham court road, painter and glazier (Mason, Church row, Newington Butts) Harvey A. Wigan, Lancashire, milliner. (Gaskell, Wigan.)

Jackson Anne, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship owner (Shafto, Bishopwearmouth) Inman J. Houndsditch, cheesemonger (Russell, Lant street, Southwark) Jennet H. Norwich, linen draper (Harmer, Norwich) Johnson C. Great Stambridge, Essex, mercha t (Francis, Colchester) Jenkins J. Great Warner street, Coleman fields, linen draper (Richardson, New inn)

Lee R. Drayton in Hale, Salop, skinner (Bilston, Staffordshire) Lewis J. Cardigan, mercer (Crosland, Huddersfield)

Marshall T. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer (Sandwith, Hull) Mercer W. Mile End, Stepney, horse dealer (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street) M'Namara R. Rodney street, merchant (Forbes, Ely place, Holborn) Musgrave T. the younger, Gower's Walk, of Mary Whitechapel, merchant (Crowder and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jury) Marston E. Uttoxeter, staffordshire, cork cutter (Osborn, Burton-upon-Trent) Matthews R. and T. James, Abbeyarch, with, Cardigan, merchants (Lloyd, Carmarthen)

Newton S. jun. Ashton-under-line, Lancashire, cotton spinner (Edge, Manchester)

Perrin Dr C. F. O. Duke street, Manchester square, victualler (Rogers, Frith street, Soho) Patan R. Hatton Wall, baker (Jessop, Clifford's inn)

Rowley T. and J. Salford, Lancashire, cotton spinners (Halstead and Co. Manchester) Rowland E. Liverpool, corn merchant (Stanistreet and Co. Liverpool) Reidy M. Great York Mews, York-place, Portman square, victualler (Holloway, Chancery lane) Roe C. late of Peter street, Clerkenwell, tin plate-worker (Clunnell, Staples inn)

Smith A. Kingston-upon-Hull, baker (Gallond, Kingston-upon Hull) Searle W. Chudleigh, Devon, shopkeeper (Sandford, Exeter) Swann, J. Hinkley, Leicestershire, currier (Thomley, Hinkley) Shepherd G. Stanhope street, Clare Market, wine merchant (Elliot, Catherine court, Trinity square) Sutherland B. Newman street, merchant (Rose and Co. New Bowell court, Carey street)

Taylor J. Lamb's-conduit street, apothecary (Few, North street, Red Lion square) Thompson F. late of New North street, Red Lion square, merchant (Murphy, Bouverie street, Fleet street) Turley James, John, and Ormel, Cowley, Staffordshire, ironmasters (Markley, Walsall)

Williams J. Bridgwater, somersetshire, tailor. (Lyman, Bridg-

tail) Winder W. and J. Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants (Kirkpatrick and Co. Liverpool) Wallens J. the younger, Lye, Worcestershire, victualler (Hallen, Kidderminster) Wood M. Dean street, Westminster, tailor (Wittig, Duke street, Portland place) Wainwright E. Thame, Oxfordshire, butcher (James and Co. Aylesbury) Way F. Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine merchant (Parry, Great Mary-le-bonne street).

## DIVIDENDS,

Axton J. Manchester, calico manufacturer, June 25. Abbott I. Ipswich, shopkeeper, Aug. 3. Awcock T. Fletching, Sussex, shopkeeper, July 20.

Baker I. Peckham, carpenter, June 29. Bloore W. Sun street, Bishopsgate, timber merchant, June 11 and July 20. Benbow I. Easton-Bishop, Hereford, miller, June 20. Barlow T. Liverpool, tailor, June 18. Baynes E. Rochford, shopkeeper, July 9. Barrett W. Broad street, merchant, June 29. Bradley I. Whitton, timber merchant, June 24. Bouma W. Christopher street, Finsbury, merchant, June 22. Beesley T. late of Burton-in-Lansdale, York, potter, June 28. Brown T. the younger, late of Mill End, Hertford, tanner, June 25. Barker T. Yoxford, Suffolk, shopkeeper, July 9. Beerhom I. jun. Lancaster, liquor merchant, July 1. Redford T. Sutton, Berks, paper maker, July 9. Bare F. Vigo lane, Golden square, printseller, July 9. Buxton A. Manchester, machine maker, July 15. Bowles B. Great Yarmouth, ironmonger, July 22. Burnley J. Farnley, Yorkshire, miller, July 24. Burrough J. Red Lion street, Spitalfields, baker, August 17. Bowen T. Charing Cross, watch maker, July 28. Benson J. Greville street, Hatton Garden, painter, August 17.

Chandler W. Bristol, cutler, July 12. Cooper E. Newark, Leicestershire, hosier, June 24. Cheek H. Richmond, linen draper, July 13. Chowles C. North Audley street, upholder, June 15. Crew W. C. Kensington, brewer, June 29. Cripps J. G. Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. Chapman N. W. Mellor, and R. Mellor, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers, June 27. Carlton I. Canterbury, grocer, June 29. Cruickshank T. Lime street, merchant, July 6. Cantillon P. London, merchant, July 5. Cox J. Gravel lane, carpenter, July 10. Clarke R. King street, Covent Garden, linen draper, July 20. Chance T. Tottenham, coachmaker, July 27.

Dyer I. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, June 13. Dutton J. Catherine court, Tower Hill, ship broker, June 22. Deaves J. H. late of New York, North America, now of Liverpool, merchant, July 1. Dawes G. Rood lane, Fenchurch street, brandy merchant, June 29. Davis H. Portsea, merchant, July 20. Duckett G. Middlesex street, Somers Town, timber merchant, July 13.

Exmoor J. H. & Browne, and F. Browne, Old Jewry, wine merchants, June 22.

Fell W. St. Martin's lane, tailor, June 11. Froome J. Bermondsey street, currier, June 15. Farquhar C. Maddox street, builder, June 23. Farquhar J. Winchester street, merchant, June 29. Fason J. Bishopsgate street, pewterer, July 6. Faulkner T. Oxford street, oil and colourman, July 9. Felton W. Leather lane, Holborn, coach maker, July 9.

George B. Pope's Head alley, fishing-tackle maker, June 22. Gill G. Warrington, Lancashire, merchant, June 18. Grayson W. and P. Shires, Southwark, hop merchants, July 6. German A. and J. Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers, July 3. Good R. New Sarum, Wiltshire, linen draper, July 10. Grant W. Greek street, Soho, paper stainer, July 20.

Hamilton J. and W. Turkington, Finch lane, merchants, July 9. Henderson T. Milk street, warehouseman, June 11. Haw T. Stockton, Durham, ship builder, June 29. Hughes D. Liverpool, draper, June 15. Home P. and P. Hunter, Throgmorton street, merchants, June 29. Hodgkins D. Liverpool, brushmaker, July 1. Holmes S. Doncaster, leather dresser, June 19. Harper R. W. late of Sutton, York, dealer, June 26. Harris W. late of Drury lane, woollen draper, June 29. Hilton R. Hollwell street, Strand, victualler, June 11. Hahn I. C. New street, Crutched Friars, ship broker, July 13. Harriss. Exeter, coach maker, July 9. Herries C. and I. Nailor, London, merchants, July 20. Hook J. Bermondsey street, leather dresser, July 27. Hustler J. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, farmer, July 20. Hawkins W. I. and T. Birmingham, button makers, July 12. Hughes J. Liverpool, draper, July 12. Hill W. Liverpool, ship builder, July 15.

Jefferies N. Albemarle street, silversmith, June 24. James I. Barton Garden, dealer, July 13.

Knight J. B. Camomile street, cordwainer, June 29.

Leonard C. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, ironmaster, June 19. Laurie I. Brentwood, Essex, draper, June 24. Leeson T. Packwood, Warwickshire, mercer, June 25. Leighthy J. and J. Thompson, Upper Thames street, stationers, July 9. Levy L. and J. Osborne place, Whitechapel, vermicelli manufacturers, June 29 and July 2. Lewis J. Lower Burgh, Lancashire, cotton spinner, July 5. Lloyd H. Middle Temple lane, money activeney, July 13. Lowton E. Red Lion street, Southwark, hop merchant, July 20.

Malcom S. Old Broad street, broker, July 24. Mirfield S. and E. Leeds, merchants, June 17. Moore S. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, linen draper, June 22. Mead J. Southminster, Essex, sadler, June 2. M'Kinlay D. and A. B. Belesario, Size lane, merchants, June 25. Morison A. Walbrook, merchant, June 29. Marston S. late of St. Albans, Herts, corn dealer, July 20. Macdonough O. Bennet street, St. James's, victualler, July 13. M'Cabe E. Broad street, Bloomsbury, hat maker, July 13. Mackenzie M. Fleet street, vintner, June 29. Main T. Brook street, Pancras, stone mason, July 16. Middleton W. Liverpool, merchant, July 10. Middleton T. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, July 18.

Newton W. H. Golden lane, Barbican, liquor merchant, June 18. Nimmo R. Bristol, merchant, June 29.

Oddy J. J. St. Mary Axe, merchant, June 29.

Parr J. G. London, insurance broker, June 29. Pearce M. Little Elbow lane, cheesemonger, June 11. Porter W. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer, June 16. Pasmore G. Kingston, Middlesex, stationer, June 29. Pollington C. Havant, Hampshire, shopkeeper, June 18. Penny J. Liverpool, hat dealer, June 24. Parker J. Chancery lane, cotton manufacturer, June 25. Powell W. Broad street, St. Giles's, linen draper, July 13. Pullen H. and T. Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, July 2. Persent M. W. and A. W. Bodecker, Little St. Helen's, merchants. Pearce W. and J. Basinghall street, clothiers, July 5. Pickering R. Cateaside, paper stainer, July 20.

Roberts F. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, mercer, June 18. Rookley T. Bridgwater, Somerset, baker, July 17. Roberts J. Ashford, Kent, silversmith, July 5. Ryle J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper, July 9. Ridgway J. and J. Kearsley, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, July 19.

Stratton G. and H. Blackfriars road, ironmongers, June 11. Swindells J. and J. Dale the younger, Hodge Mill, within Mottram in Longdendale, Chester, cotton manufacturers, June 18. Sizer J. Manningtree, Essex, shopkeeper, August 10. Sadler E. F. city of Gloucester, mercer, June 25. Staniforth G. Beverley, York, draper, July 15. Sayers J. late of Charles street, Cavendish square, shoemaker, June 29. Sharpless J. and I. Anderton, Lancashire, manufacturers, July 5. Smith L. Portsmouth, draper, July 9. Stone W. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant, July 10. Slater G. Liverpool, merchant, July 11.

Tagg M. Bath, grocer, May 30 and June 27. Tate W. the elder, and W. Tate, the younger, Findon, Sussex, timber merchants, June 22. Thompson W. and P. Barker, Dean street, Southwark, merchants, July 13. Townsend I. Stones End, Southwark, wine merchant, Aug. 6. Towne W. Deptford, schoolmaster, July 10.

Welsford J. P. Union court, underwriter, July 2. Webster W. Fore street, linen draper, June 11. Walker W. Lancaster, merchant, June 17. Wrigley G. Marley, Mottram in Langdendale, Chester, hatter, June 20. Wakefield W. Horsham, Sussex, shopkeeper, June 29. White M. Portsmouth, wine merchant, June 20. Williamson R. Rustill, Yorkshire, farmer, June 21. Wilkinson T. Grimmescarrfoot, Yorkshire, merchant, June 26. Wall D. Bristol, cordwainer, July 2. Webster I. T. High street, Borough, hosier, July 6. Widdows I. Manchester, calender, July 23. Wright I. and F. Beavies, Bristol, linen drapers, July 9. White I. Great Russell street, tin-plate-worker, July 13. Williams I. Lower Tooting, Surrey, mealman, July 9. Walford I. Pall Mall, haberdasher, July 27. Woodcroft T. and I. Sheffield Moor, comb manufacturers, July 12. Wilmott H. B. Bristol, druggist, July 9. Wigstead W. Charing Cross, stationer, July 20.

Yeardley I. the younger, and R. Jones, Sheffield, linen drapers, July 19. Young W. W. Diller Mill, Glamorganshire, miller, July 18.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

*The poem "Mock Benevolence," is neither barren of invention, nor deficient in poetical imagary; but the satire is too pointed and personal. It would tend to impede the current of real benevolence.*

*Several delayed favours will appear in the first number of our next volume.*

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